THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

July 27, 1946

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION

AN EDITORIAL

New Social Revolution In U.S.

By James L. Stewart

Skirmishes In N. Kiangsu

By A Review Correspondent

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of **The China Weekly Review.**

Confucius Says - - -

To The Editor:

I am interested in the letter from Mr. C. S. Shie which appears in your Review for July 13 and I am wondering if I may use your correspondence column to ask Mr. Shie to enlighten me on the meaning of a certain passage from the Analects, namely the reply of Confucius on his being asked his opinion as to repaying injury with kindness. This, I believe, may be translated roughly as follows: "With what, then, are we to repay kindness? Recompense kindness with kindness, repay that which gives rise to resentment with—" The Chinese character standing in the place of the word I have omitted has been generally rendered into English by "justice," and it is this transliteration which I beg leave to call in question. I have not been able to find in the Analects any other instance where this particular character has been given the meaning of "justice," and I should be exceedingly grateful for a Chinese view of the English word or phrase which most faithfully represents in this passage the spirit of the immortal sage.

Shanghai, W. A. P.
July 19, 1946.

Comrades Wanted

To The Editor:

Oh, it is a terrible grief to the hearts and minds of our Chinese people to see the civil war going on and on. Because of the three Northeastern provinces, the Kuomintang and Communists have been fighting each other off and on throughout China ever since the end of last year.

I remember General Marshall had said something to the effect that China is killing herself. This is a strong conviction, but it is true. Friends, we cannot bear to see the common people become victims of the civil war any more. We must try with every means to stop the two opposing parties from further fighting. We would rather die in our efforts to achieve this end, my friends! Not a few have recently suggested that we should unite together and press the government and Communists to revert to peaceful settlement alone.

Besides there are a lot of other things to do to right our country, to end its present chaotic condition. Can't these trigger-happy people see what a position China now occupies in the United Nations? Maybe, if you have heard the heart-breaking cries of the suffering people: "Oh, save us, save us, we are starving for food day after day," you too would pause for a moment to think and join us in trying to stop the war.

Shanghai, WILLIAM F. BLACK.
July 15, 1946.

Chinese Out?

To The Editor:

I have just read an article entitled "Chinese Characters Vs. Romanization" by Dr. Reifler in the Weekly Review. Though much has been said for and against romanizing the Chinese written language during the past few decades in China, this question is still an interesting subject.

It is a pity that our ancestors left us a very unscientific set of characters. The defects of the Chinese characters, in my opinion, are threefold: 1) One takes too much time, at least 10 years, to master it. 2) So far no serviceable typewriter has been invented, at least not in the foreseeable future; therefore a lot of time is wasted in writing the characters. (*A Central News Agency radio engineer in the United States recently succeeded in inventing an electrically-controlled typewriter, but it has yet to prove its serviceability.—Ed.*) 3) The Chinese language lacks a complete system of grammar. Thus you often find ambiguous and easily misunderstood phrases in books on sciences and in documents, especially treaties.

Points (1) and (2) are especially stumbling blocks of progress in China. For thousands of years no one felt any particular inconvenience and if anyone did, he has done nothing about it. Not until a hundred years after western civilization was introduced into China did the Chinese find their characters inadequate to cope with the situation. It is possible that a few hundred years hence the Chinese characters may become very obsolete and impractical symbols. All this points to the need for improvement or a complete change.

Dr. Reifler's suggestions are excellent, but it seems to me that it would be better for China to adopt any one of the more scientific foreign languages, like English or Esperanto. Of course, when once the government has decided to do that (naturally it must be decided with the greatest care) it must take a number of stages to accomplish it, say, in 50 years, during which the characters will be abolished gradually. This is a bold and revolutionary suggestion, so revolutionary that nothing like it has been seen before in history, but if it were realized it would be of the greatest advantage to our posterity.

If you are kind enough to publish this letter, I am sure there will be lots of valuable comments on the subject. I am interested in what people have got to say to this.

Kunming, S. M. WANG.
July 13, 1946.

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Feasting

To The Editor:

I noticed the letter by one Mr. Weintraub in the July 6 issue of the China Weekly Review which, I think, showed that the writer did not fully understand the last words of Mr. Ben Y. Lee's article of the previous week.

In his article Mr. Lee said "Can our social psychology be rectified by means of social education. Let the spirit of CNRRA be permanently established in every home." The following week Mr. Weintraub said: "I should think that the last thing to be established in the home is the rotten, bureaucratic spirit of CNRRA." Obviously Mr. Weintraub did not understand Mr. Lee. Mr. Lee, I think, means the spirit behind the CNRRA and his statement has nothing to do with the corruption in CNRRA. CNRRA as conceived is a worthy, self-sacrificing organization. The corruption is merely weakness of the flesh, so common to China.

CHOW FENG-JEN.

Nanking,
July 18, 1946.

Death And—

To The Editor:

I am paying to the Municipality and the various Finance bureaus a rental tax, a corn tax, a business tax and an income tax, which aggregate about CNC$320,000 monthly.

In return for this large amount, what do I get? Nothing. In this God-forsaken City, there is no Health Department, with the result that all the sanitary cleaning is being done by the house owners; the roads are so bumpy and full of holes that they are almost unusable; there is no policeman, and when one applies to the so-called Police Department for help, one never gets any help at all.

From the Municipality, one does not get any help either; due to there being no protection, robberies are daily increasing, whereas properties continue to be illegally occupied by the military.

Therefore, the question arises: Why pay taxes, and where do these taxes go?

I fully realize that both the Municipality and the various Finance bureaus are employing a large number of tax-collectors whose salary, though small in itself, amounts, nevertheless, to hundreds of millions or more yearly.

Couldn't the Municipality and these Finance bureaus do without these tax-collectors? Not only their maintenance costs a huge amount of money but, as everybody knows, part of the taxes they collect never reach their destination!

As is being done in America and in Europe, ratepayers could easily, once or twice a year, pay their own taxes by calling at the Municipality or to the respective Finance bureaus, those failing to do so within a specified time being subject to a severe penalty.

By applying this system and dismissing these too numerous tax-collectors, the treasury of the Provincial Government would certainly be in a better shape and, disposing of more cash, it would then be possible to pay a little more attention to the people in the way of hygiene, road repairing and police protection.

After all, ratepayers are entitled to get something for their money. Mind you, I do not object to paying taxes. They are necessary. But as things stand today, I do object to being robbed.

C. C. CHU.

Wuchang,
July 15, 1946.

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Forgotten Men

To The Editor:

About eight years ago, Dr. H. H. Kung, ex-Vice President of the Executive Yuan, cabled Mr. Tan Ka-kee, Chinese leader in British Malaya, asking for 3000 Chinese mechanics to operate as drivers or mechanics along the Burma Road. At that time, Mr. Tan was the chairman of the China Relief Fund Committee of Malaya. Tan is a patriotic old man, still living in Singapore now. After receiving the cable from Dr. Kung, he made the news public to the Chinese in Malaya, and more than 3000 young Chinese technicians volunteered. Most of them came from well-to-do families, leaving their comfortable homes in Malaya in order to serve their mother country. They were sent to Kunming by Mr. Tan about December of 1938 to November of 1939. As soon as they arrived in Kunming, they received three months' military training in the Southwest Transportation Corps (T. L. Soong, Dr. T. V. Soong's younger brother was in charge of the Corps), then they had been assigned to work as drivers or mechanics along the Burma Road. They drove 4 x 4 trucks along the hilly and slippery road, loading with supplies from Lashio to Kunming. Many of them died from malaria, traffic accidents and robberies along the road. They did very excellent job for their mother country —China.

After the Japs occupation of Burma in 1942, the Burma Road was closed, and then the Southwest Transportation Corps was no longer in existence, the Wartime Transportation Bureau came to replace it which was under the management of Mr. Yu Fei-peng, later Minister of Communications. Since then, most of the overseas mechanics had been discharged. They became unemployed. It is estimated that hundreds of them died from poverty. Some of them have become beggars or pickpockets. During the Japs occupation of Singapore, they could not receive any support from Malaya, neither any relief from the Chinese Government. They had been forgotten.

After the Japs surrender last August, they were overjoyed for they thought they should be able to go back to Malaya soon. But they are disappointed. They have found no way to get back to Malaya soon. But they are disappointed. They have found no way to go back to Malaya. Because they are penniless, and have failed to get any relief from the Commission on Overseas Chinese Affairs. (According to newspapers, every overseas Chinese gets US$200 from the Commission if he or she would like to return to abroad where they came from. Yet the pity is, very few Chinese came back to China from Malaya or Burma after Pearl Harbor who got the money.) On the other hand, the Immigration Regulations of the Straits Settlements have been revised. Chinese are not allowed to proceed to Malaya.

In view of the mechanics are facing distress in Yunnan Province, Mr. Tan Ka-kee came to urge the Chinese Government to send those mechanics back to Malaya.

On June 16, 1946, a meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur, in which Mr. Tan presided. Chinese delegates from Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Johore, Ipoh, Kedah and other parts of Malaya, attended the meeting. During the meeting, Mr. Tan reported the distressful situation of the mechanics in China. Meanwhile, Mr. Chew Shien-rwee, delegate of Singapore, made a speech at the meeting, attacking the authorities failure to take care of the mechanics. Mr. Tswang Min-li, Mr. Chew

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Chien-ku, and Mr. Tseng Chun-swei also made speeches on the topic of how to help the mechanics back to Malaya....

L. T. YANG.

Shanghai,
July 23, 1946.

China Battleground

To The Editor:

Formerly in connection with atomic energy, we saw clearly the people of Hiroshima, before they stopped their hearts and minds to befuddle their visions, they could only see a strong flash of push-button over head. From this idea, we can now learn that the atomic blast is more powerful than any other kind of weapon in the world.

On account of the problem of atomic secret, the capitalists and the communists are now at loggerheads against each other. Therefore, strictly speaking, there are only two big parties fighting against each other in the world. For this reason, nowadays, I believe on a certain day, the world shall be destroyed by these two doctrines....

At this dangerous moment, we are facing a great emergency. At every minute, we can be killed by such kind of terrible bomb. America is afraid for the scientists of Russia to follow her in her heels in the development of this energy. From everywhere, we have all observed that the civil war in China is led by these two powers against each other. "Why is it so?" Because both of these two powers want to spread their influence in Asia. Perceiving the threatening situation of affairs, nowadays, we cannot fail to recall ourselves to the deep sufferance of our people, during the Sino-Japanese conflicts. We were entertaining a hope of victory, when the news was brought out to us from our government. Using our blood and spirit, we made up our hearts and minds to defeat our enemy for saving our fatherland. Consequently, China has won the victory. In the mind of somebody, a question turned up to the effect that she should, first of all, ameliorate her country for liberty and freedom, and her territory should be restored to her from her enemy. If we could do this, China would truly be treading on the way of democracy.

But nowadays, we feel, everything fails in the sight of the civil war between the Nationalists and the Communists. Though, on the surface they seem to be good friends to discuss peace with each other, yet, as a matter of fact, their conduct shows they are still fighting for the sake of sovereignty. Owing to this reason, the condition in China will become more troublous from day to day. But how can we deliver her from this dangerous situation of affairs?

FREDERICK Z. WOOD.

Shanghai,
July 22, 1946.

"Keen Interest"

To The Editor:

I am very glad that you have taken such a keen interest in China and her people. You have brought her cause to President Truman by your Open Appeal which was published sometime ago. We Chinese in Malaya have to thank you from the bottom of our hearts for your goodwill and sincerity.

NGIAM TONG-FATT.

Singapore,
July 1, 1946.

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Magazine Reviewed

To The Editor:

An irresistible impulse has long stimulated me to write a review on a new born, Chinese monthly magazine named "Chyou Jen," which in Chinese means "Searching Truth." Being a real reader of The China Weekly Review for so long, I think it a right as well as a duty to express my opinion honestly. Although I am only a sophomore in the College of Natural Science of University of Shanghai, it is impossible not to pay close attention to that in which I take part: the complex society. My Review is as follows:

It is a gigantic magazine, in which there are theoretical discussions of all fields of sciences, art, history, and the political, economic and social phenomena of the world.

Its latest issue contains several valuable articles: The Bureaucratic Regime, by Y. B. Cheng; The Post-war Political Development of the World, by S. Y. Liu; A reply to Mr. Ober: Confucius Vs. Lao Tzu, by Lee Kwei.

The radical argument on the thinkings and the class bases of Confucius and Lao Tzu, between Mr. Ober and Mr. Lee Kwei, joined by other authorities, is most persuasive and instructive.

The Bureaucratic Regime was written on the major premise of the theoretical and historical study of Bureaucracy. It indicates how Bureaucracy in China continues to survive and, most important of all, how it may be abolished by the complete destruction of Oligarchy and the introduction of genuine Democracy.

The Post-War Political Development Of The World—If there be anything in the essay that deserves close attention, it is the impartiality in the condemnation of all those who try with all their efforts to maintain the old deranged regime of private property, "By whom," the author cries, "human beings have been plunged into two self-killing World Wars." The whole piece containing more than 10,000 characters, though political, emphasizes constantly the world's economic exhaustion.

Chyou Cheng will become a mass-circulation magazine in time to come, when only impartial viewpoint, keen observation, deep deliberation, and objectivity with a substantial theoretical background can interprete the complex problems of the world.

M. A. LI.

Shanghai,
July 20, 1946.

Students Freedom

To The Editor:

The following is a brief account of an unhappy incident that took place in our university — the National Fuh Tan University. We think it is our responsibility to inform the public and hope that you will be so kind as to publish this letter.

On Wednesday, July 13, about half past six in the morning, a red truck of the police headquarters with a full load of armed police, visited our university at Kiangwan, without any previous notice. Sentries were posted along General Wedemeyer Road with the cooperation of the garrison troops in Kiangwan. Both the front and the back gates were blockaded. Machine guns were erected as if a formidable enemy were ahead. These policemen searched every dormitory, including the girls' and those outside the campus, under

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the pretext of "Residents Investigation."

Two students, Yao and Yu, were arrested and carried away in the truck. No reason was given for the arrest, nor any accusation brought forth against the arrested. The university authorities were absolutely uninformed.

All those who witnessed or know about the incident, are bewildered as to the cause of the arrest, and indignant at the way it was carried out. Dr. T. H. Lee and Mr. T. Y. King, are very anxious about the two students and are exerting great efforts to obtain their release. But, up to now, nothing is known about the arrested.

These two students happen to be the chairmen of their respective department associations. They are generally acknowledged to be respectable in character, admirable in scholastic achievements and enthusiastic in activities for student welfare. It is hardly believable that they could have committed any crime. It is even more incredible that, in this age of democracy, such an educational institution could be so easily invaded by a group of armed policemen.

As a result, quite a number of students, especially girls, are frightened and have decided to discontinue their study next term.

After all, where are Generalissimo Chiang's promises? Where is the freedom of person? We demand, therefore, that the arrested students be released immediately, that no arbitrary arrest should ever occur again in a university, and that students' freedom of person must be observed under all circumstances.

Public attention and sympathy will be greatly appreciated.

TWELVE INDIGNANT STUDENTS.

Shanghai,
July 22, 1946.

Illegal Search

To The Editor:

I think your readers should know of the latest occurrence of an "illegal Search." This took place a few days ago when local police, one armed with a rifle with fixed bayonet searched the room here at Fu Tan University of Mr. Hsiao Chien, formerly London correspondent of the Ta Kung Pao and now one of the editors of the Shanghai edition.

I do not know upon what pretext this illegal search—the police showed no documents whatsoever — was carried out. Further, it is surprising that not even the Ta Kung Pao has mentioned this incident.

HCL.

Shanghai,
July 23, 1946.

Newspaper Ban

To The Editor:

Your report that the Wen Hui Pao no longer is circulated here is quite correct. For quite a number of days now the local newsboys have been without it and they explain that it just hasn't come. Apparently what has happened is that the paper is being intercepted in the mail as we understand it has been banned by the local military authorities for some story which we were denied the privilege of reading.

Why the paper should have been banned, and on what grounds, remains a mystery to Wen Hui Pao readers here.

WILLIAM J. CHANG.

Hsuchowfu,
July 23, 1946.

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Political Assassination

THE fascist right wing gave full evidence of its contempt for public opinion within and without China last week by the assassination in Kunming of two leading anti-war intellectuals, Li Kung-po, prominent member of the Democratic League, who was shot on July 11, and Professor Wen I-to, member of the faculty of Lien Ta University and also a member of the Democratic League, who was shot on July 16.

Following these acts of terrorism, the Government, in a "face" announcement from Nanking, revealed that Lieut.-Gen. Tang Tsung, director-general of police, had been dispatched to Kunming to ferret out the killers. By mid-week officialdom apparently had failed to agree on a stooge to take the blame, so China's public was still awaiting an announcement from sleuth Tang.

While intellectual and cultural groups in China cabled appeals to the United Nations and to various cultural organizations abroad, Kunming Democratic League members and professors took refuge in the American Consulate.

However, the most interesting development was Chen Li-fu's reaction to the charge leveled by Communist General Chou En-lai, who said late last week that "CC" Clique leader Chen had come to Shanghai for the express purpose of expediting the assassination of local intellectuals who were on the Kuomintang blacklist. Chen retaliated by calling on Chou to recant or suffer the consequences of a slander suit in the local courts. Shanghai was frankly puzzled by the extremely legal nature of Chen's statement, while local liberals and left wingers pointed out that assassinaton was reserved for professors and other "weak" elements, that even the irresponsible right wing realized the danger of taking pot shots at Communist leaders who undoubtedly also had their underground agents ever ready to exact revenge.

Shanghai's Communist sympathizers jubilantly pointed out that the current wave of terrorism merely gave strength to the Yenan argument that it was not safe for the Communists to give up their arms until a coalition, democratic government was formed.

In any event it appeared to all that those responsible for the shootings had put the Kuomintang in an extremely embarrassing position.

* * *

ANOTHER example of the weakness of Nanking's control came this week from central China where the Chinese Army was reported disregarding Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's orders and hindering UNRRA and CNRRA operations. UNRRA employees and Chinese travelers reported definite interference with relief shipments in the Changsha area, saying that priority orders, bearing Generalissimo Chiang's "chop," were disregarded by local commanders who sidetracked food and medical shipments in order to expedite the movement of troops to the front. These troops, moving through the heart of the Central China famine belt, were reported to be living entirely off the land, snatching what little food remained from the mouths of the starving peasantry.

In one instance, an UNRRA-CNRRA convoy, which had an official pass from the Generalissimo ordering all military and civil officials to give first priority in river crossings to this urgent shipment of relief goods, was held up while a two-mile long motorized column of Central Government troops headed for the Communist front embarked ahead of them. In another instance, which coincided almost to the day with the announcement of Generalissimo Chiang's order to the Chinese Army to extend all aid to CNRRA, the Central Government Army headquarters in Changsha summarily banned all further relief shipments on the railroad from Changsha south, explaining that the Army needed the railroad's full facilities in order to haul troops and equipment for the civil war.

* * *

WHILE it became evident to all that Nanking would have to move rapidly if Yunnan were not to become a synonym for corruption and foulness, the Communists and the Kuomintang continued maneuvering adroitly on the national scene. For the past two weeks most foreign and Chinese correspondents, barred from visiting the various civil war "fronts," stayed in Nanking filing dispatches describing raging battles. However, American observers, visiting the North Kiangsu "battlefield," reported that peace and quiet reigned throughout last week with nothing but preparations seen on both sides. A REVIEW correspondent who left North Kiangsu a week ago yesterday, saw no signs of fighting, was wined and dined by commanders on both sides of the Yangtze, although Shanghai papers at the time were full of blow-by-blow accounts of see-saw battles involving dozens of divisions.

* * *

INDICATIONS that Washington was at last realizing what an unsavory mess China is, came this week with the rumor—obviously an American Government feeler—that all shipments of arms to China might be halted unless there were signs that the civil war was abating. This move, according to apparently "inspired" press

association dispatches from Washington, was calculated to aid American efforts to unify China. Another step in the same direction was UNRRA's rumored US$27,000,000 slice in China appropriations "because the money is urgently needed elsewhere." This last move, so plain in its intent that it should bring home to the more confirmed die-hards among the right wingers that "Uncle Sugar" is losing patience and that the good old squeeze play, "help us or you'll have a Communist China dominated by Russia," had about been played for all it was worth.

Evidence that this view, expressed by most informed local American circles, was correct came from Nanking where U.S. Embassy staff members were reported to have been privately telling friends for the past few weeks that they wished Washington would "hurry up," and that they could not understand what was holding up the long-rumored "shift" in American policy toward China.

Spirit Of The Founder

MADAME Sun Yat-sen's appeal to the people fell upon the nation as an admonition delivered to a wounded soldier who had disobeyed the orders of his superiors, and had not kept faith with the dead. And the effect was telling. Whether because the people had not heard the voice of the widow of their Founding Father for five long years, or because they realized that in all this quagmire of personal feuds and party hatreds the Three People's Principles had been all but forgotten, the words of China's most altruistic figure today fell on fertile ground. More people winced at this admonition than if a hundred thousand had cried in unison. For what Mme. Sun said was what they all knew—the people had been forgotten in the interests of parties and politics.

We will not dwell upon the tone of the historic message, made after five years of painful and sacrificial silence for the sake of the nation and the legacy of her late husband and teacher, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. We will only ask one question: To whom was the appeal addressed? Was it to the people? That definitely, for Mme. Sun has shown that to her China means nothing if it is not the people's China. That was the main goal—to arouse the people from their lethargy of passiveness and discouragement. It was a call to the people to make new sacrifices for the sake of those Three People's Principles by which the Founder of the Chinese Republic had lived, and for which he had died. That at least was the attitude taken by the man in the street.

But far more subtle, and far more potent, was Mme. Sun's message if we study it in detail. It was an admonition to the party which her husband had founded, and to which she herself had claimed allegiance. It was a sharp rebuke to the liberal elements in the party who had allowed opportunists and reactionaries to gain the upper hand and deny them the right of guiding the people toward the goal of democracy. Here was the real "sting" in the message, for Mme. Sun did not say that the Kuomintang was useless—only that the true followers and disciples of her husband had been brushed aside, or had been relegated to a minor role.

It is upon this faction in the Kuomintang that Mme. Sun laid her hopes, and it is only when and if these liberals can reassert their leadership that her plea will not have been in vain.

For the struggle in China is today not a two-sided, but a three-sided conflict. It is not only Communist versus Kuomintang, but Kuomintang Right versus Kuomintang Left. There are still liberals enough in the Kuomintang Party to turn the tide from that of war to that of peace. They can still put through the project for a coalition government and a unified army if they can only brush aside the resistance of a small, but powerful minority, which has everything to lose, and nothing to gain from the abolition of one-party rule in this country.

It was to them that Mme. Sun appealed, appealed with the anguish of a woman who has seen within the space of her lifetime a great new light burning in the hearts of her countrymen, but a flame which is doomed to be smothered in the civil war which must come if the legacy of her martyr-husband is discarded in oblivion.

And so the nation watches the progress of the talks in Nanking, while fire sweeps through the land. Mme. Sun has not used her speech as a weapon to further her own ends. Her attitude has been: "I have not wanted to speak, but circumstances have forced my hand. I have taken the last resort of a woman—to appeal to justice for the downtrodden. Now that I have spoken, I shall remain silent. I have answered the dictates of my conscience—from there on it is yours that must speak and guide you." And her words have hit the mark, for in their simplicity, in their devotion to the nation, they were as the words of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and in the Spirit of the Founder.

* * *

The Soviet Union has told the United States and Britain to keep hands off Danubian affairs. The intention seems to be to rename it the beautiful red Danube.

The Cops Again

LAST week the local police department, apparently acting upon orders of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander, who doubles in brass as Shanghai police commissioner, broke out their riot guns and descended upon what they supposedly were told was a bad character—the editor of the Wen Hui Pao. Ordered to produce original copies of two "Letters To The Editor" which leveled criticism at the Shanghai and Nanking police forces, the Wen Hui Pao editor balked. Because he wished to protect the writers of the letters from almost certain police retaliation, more than likely of the concentration camp variety, our local guardians of the law suspended the Wen Hui Pao for one week.

The high-handedness of this action is so obvious to all that little comment is necessary. However, a few points seem worth making. First and foremost, it is a sacred and time-honored privilege of editors to refuse to disclose the identity

of sources of information. Many editors throughout the world have gone to jail rather than break this trust with the public, upon whose information the press largely depends.

The laws governing newspapers in China are somewhat confusing so it is a bit difficult to be sure just how many the police are guilty of violating. However, the act of suspension, or suppression, the police themselves apparently considered illegal because they hastened to cover themselves by saying that they were acting under a war-time regulation. Perhaps we are a bit premature in our views, but it has been our understanding that we soon will celebrate the first anniversary of peace.

Aside from the crime of suppressing a newspaper, of which we certainly consider the originator of the suspension order to be guilty, the most thought provoking part of the whole incident is the sudden revelation of the dual role of the police commissioner. In issuing orders to the police, the commissioner theoretically is subject to the Mayor's jurisdiction. But as garrison commander he is beyond the mayor's reach. Certainly this is an undesirable situation. No one man should be allowed to exercise so much autonomous power in a municipality, especially when it is quite possible that he may likely be irresponsible and anti-social in his use of it.

Since Shanghai is a special municipality and, similar to a province, is ruled directly from the nation's capital, this whole arrangement may simply be attributed to the fine hand of Nanking which follows a divide and rule policy. In the governing of a province, where large numbers of troops are stationed, it may be justifiable from a national standpoint to ensure central control by installing a governor, party leader and military leader who are all sworn blood enemies and likely to shoot each other on sight. This effectively prevents one province or section of the country from becoming united in its opposition and instigating rebellion. The value of this method of securing central control was demonstrated at least once during the war when Chungking, by adroit politicking, was able to nip a South China autonomous movement in the bud.

However, such a system applied to Shanghai is inexcusable, especially in difficult times like the present. Certainly this city is not likely to attempt to secede from China or to start a counter-revolution. The failure of Nanking to assign responsible and competent officials—all of whom should be subject to the Mayor's complete control—merely heightens the possibility for local government to fall into the hands of racketeers and scoundrels, and aids and abets the corruption and confusion. It is high time we had a housecleaning.

* * *

An Item The AFL Overlooked

The AFL's Southern Labor Conference went on record with an indorsement of Negro voting in the South, which is fine. However, the dispatch said nothing about any action toward change in the setup of certain AFL unions which bar Negroes from membership, and others which maintain segregated auxiliaries for them.

Political democracy is a great institution, but so is economic democracy.

Silly As An . . . .

From The Pittsburgh Press.

We see where some scientists have been checking up on the phrase "cool as a cucumber." By taking the temperatures of some representative cucumbers, and of the ground they rested on, they have found that cucumbers truthfully could be advertised as "20 degrees cooler inside."

This opens up an entire new field for scientific research. Through experiments with dogs, science could tell us exactly how sick a person is when he's sick as a dog. It could determine how mad a March hare is, and if the madness wears off in April and May.

The thing has almost unlimited possibilities. Exactly how drunk is a lord, and how sober is a judge? Is a bee actually as busy as reported? How wise, really, is an owl?

The snugness of a bug in a rug could be determined, in homes with vacuum cleaners and those without. A more delicate operation would be the measurement of the sense of well-being enjoyed by the lark.

On some investigations, the research men would have to call in public opinion canvassers. For example, to determine the rightness of rain.

Science, you're wonderful. Maybe you also can tell us if these United States, worried as a dog with fleas, will become poor as a church mouse or rich as Croesus.

* * *

Repenting At Leisure?

From the Nation

We regret to report that the Association of Los Alamos Scientists, an organization of atomic scientists who ought to know how things are shaping up, now officially identifies itself by its initials—ALAS.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Weekly Review Of The Far East

July 30, 1921.

Opium.

The opium situation in China is getting worse. Five or six years ago it was thought that opium would disappear from this land within a short time. The late President Yuan Shih-kai almost succeeded in putting a stop to opium-smoking in China after relentless suppression. Since his death his successors have been less vigilant. On the one hand, opium has been smuggled in from abroad on a large scale and, on the other hand, militarists in the provinces have discovered the planting of poppy to be a profitable business and have indulged in it without reservation.

* * *

Women's Congress.

For the first time China will have a representative, even though unofficial, at the International Working Women's Congress....This parliament of women representing the hand-workers of the world was organized in October 1919, at Washington, D.C., and is to hold its second meeting at Geneva in October....To this important gathering Miss Zung Wei-tsung of the National YWCA will be sent.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

July 25, 1936.

Good Old Days.

Advertisement: "For the convenience of persons going on Summer vacations, the Bank of China has its own Offices at the following Summer resorts to serve its customers during the Holiday Season: Kuling, Mokanshan, Pootoo, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Mount Omei of Szechuen.

* * *

Financial Structure.

The triple threat of foreign domination, economic disintegration and internal revolt is menacing the whole financial structure of the Nanking Government, charges the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

New American Social Revolution Hits Rapid Pace As Thousands Enter "Service" Trades

By JAMES L. STEWART

LOS ANGELES, July 10.

DOMESTIC American issues together with the test dropping of the world's fourth atomic bomb have succeeded effectively in relegating American-Chinese affairs to a minor place in the thinking of the American people; and this despite the fact that one of the most important clarifications of United States policy toward China was made during the period under review.

This clarification, as Chinese followers of American affairs are probably well aware, came from Washington where the Acting Secretary of State bluntly announced that American policy now calls for positive steps to avert threatened chaos in China; and hence, U.S. Marines in North China will not be withdrawn until peaceful conditions return to that troubled area.

The American people, however, are much more concerned at the moment with possible chaos at home. Thus, the China pronouncement went largely unnoticed in the nation's press and radio waves.

As regards the threatening situation at home following the abrupt (although possibly temporary) end of price control, I have not yet seen a comprehensive discussion of the problem. It is my belief that the situation here in America is even more serious than our doom-conscious commentators have made it appear, and so I am pleased of the opportunity to air my views.

The American returning from China or other foreign countries finds many things in his own country that are vaguely to his dislike. Together with the many pleasant experiences of the longed-for homecoming are various dissatisfactions that are the harder to bear because they have been unexpected.

My major discontent has been not so much with things in America as they are, but with things as I don't know how they are. That is to say, I am profoundly dissatisfied with the reporting and analysis of the present American scene that I read in the newspapers and magazines and hear on the radio. My thinking concerning the basic problems facing the United States runs along the following lines.

The United States is an agricultural country in which the fertility of the land and the enterprise and ingenuity of the workers of the land have produced food surpluses permitting large populations that need not be attached to the land but who can congregate in cities, secure in the knowledge that rural America can support them with all the food they need, provided only that they pay for it.

At first, the surplus people from the farms went mainly into mines and factory work. The industrial process became accelerated, and since the end of the civil war in 1865 what might be termed our industrial revolution has continued to the present. In this industrial phase of America, the things produced have been mainly commodities directly contributing to human welfare through the creation of machines to do hard work previously accomplished only by the sweat of human or animal labor.

But again, the combination of fine raw materials and the ingenuity and enterprise of American engineers and workers has produced a new situation. This time, fewer industrial workers are becoming necessary to produce the required amounts of basic machines and a surplus population is developing once more.

The greatest phase of efficiency in both agriculture and industry in American history came about during the past five or six years when the withdrawal into the nation's armed forces of a considerable proportion of able-bodied men and the extreme demands for production of supplies for war combined to force fewer persons to produce more food and goods.

Now, the able-bodied are returning to private life while the need for excess production of war tools and supplies has passed. The people thus dispossessed from the land and from industry are turning in ever increasing numbers to what may be termed the service goods trade, or more simply, the making of luxury goods.

This shift, it seems to me, is no less history-making than the earlier industrial revolution, and poses a problem that Americans have never before had to meet. The present social revolution (if I may be permitted the phrase) involving the frightening growth of the service trades is of historic import because a new factor is called for to handle the situation. This factor is one that has never existed nor been necessary in American history. The factor is *restraint*, and when or where have Americans previously been restrained or ever felt the need to restrain themselves in their chosen avenues of making a living!

In our industrial stage, bigness as such was justifiable because of the innate value of the things produced. More coal, iron and petroleum taken from the earth produced more steel and engines which were translated into more railroad lines and rolling stock and automobiles and fuel, enabling the individual to travel more rapidly to all parts of the country. Steel also produced more machines which made possible the heightened production of clothing, of bathtubs and plumbing fixtures. Other machines made possible the tremendous meat packing industry and the scientific treatment of cereal grains to improve the national diet. In boosting production of these essential goods, there has never been any need for caution. The more the better!

Not so with our new service trades! Let us examine a few of the most spectacular of these trades which include production of such items as moving pictures, liquors, luxury foods, cosmetics, and, over all, a colossal advertising industry with complete control of radio broadcasting continually urging the public to buy these services which are neither essential to a decent standard of living nor to the enjoyment of moderate human happiness.

Sooner or later, the American people will realize that there must be restraint in the use of service goods. Indeed, it is obvious to many of us already that the saturation point is being reached. But none of us has any idea of how to curb the zealousness of producers of these luxury goods or to restrain the unholy din of the advertising fraternity using every insidious means at its command to sell more and more. The lack of curbs in the near future will mean that increasing numbers of our population will become engaged in the luxury trades, so that when the return to sanity comes at some unforeseen time, the crash will involve a sizeable proportion of every American community.

But meanwhile, the American people are experiencing an unprecedented revulsion at government control of private lives. The necessary restrictions in wartime on where the individual lived, what he did and what he ate have made all of us sick and tired of governmental restrictions. For better or for worse, we have decided that American individuals and industries and businesses are to operate in independent fashion.

To some of us, this decision seems fraught with terrible risks. The Germans and Japanese, our late enemies, were of the opinion that America in 1941 was too soft to combat their plans for world domination. They were proved wrong in the years that followed. But in my opinion, at least, the enemy may simply have been premature; for definitely in the trend in America today away from the essentials toward the luxurious with the attending weakening of the moral fibre of the individual, the specter of national flabbiness casts a gloomy shadow toward the future.

It is possible that my reaction to this trend (or even my alleged discernment of a trend) is heightened by the fact that during my lengthy sojourn in China during the war years I was shielded from American movies and the horrible workings of the advertising industry particularly over the American radio. But the figures support my fears. In 1945 the weekly American motion picture attendance was 95,000,000. The majority of Americans listen to the radio every day. These two powerful media are constantly presenting a world of make-believe, of false standards, of cheapness. I do not believe that either the movies or the radio are following in any pattern of the American tradition. Thus, their impact on the present generation of Americans will be to tear them away from the principals and the way of life which contributed to

"North Kiangsu Refugees" Boast Of Connections, Receive Flour

By A REVIEW CORRESPONDENT

Chinkiang, July 22.

AMBASSADOR V. K. Wellington Koo's denial that the National Government has discriminated against the Chinese Communists in the distribution of UNRRA supplies, reported by United Press from Washington this week, leads one to suppose that the distribution of these supplies was carried out according to the needs and size of the population. A glance at the supply figures will at once cast the shadow of a doubt on the accuracy of Ambassador Koo's information and his deductions therefrom.

Northern Kiangsu, as is well known, is so divided between the two parties today that either side has approximately half of the total population of the entire region. Furthermore, representatives of the Communists have asserted that while the major part of the territories they hold are not in need of food, North Kiangsu is. The reason: it is a famine area.

Two Parts

From the above it would follow that any supplies allocated by UNRRA for distribution in North Kiangsu, if distributed without discrimination with regard to political beliefs, should be divided approximately in half, the one half going to the Kuomintang-held areas, the other to the Communist-held areas.

If distribution had occurred in this manner there would be no need for responsible UNRRA employees to make accusations of partiality and for Minister Koo and other members of the Government, in turn, to deny them.

Facts, however, obtained from the most reliable sources, indicate that if ever partiality was shown in the cutting of any pie, such was the case with the "splitting" of more than 20,000 tons of UNRRA relief supplies between the two regions distributed prior to April 30, 1946.

1500 Tons Sent

The first shipment of relief supplies into the Communist-held area of North Kiangsu was shipped on April 29 to Hwaiyin and consisted of 1500 tons of goods. These 1500 tons included 300 tons flour, 700 cases of evaporated milk, 70 barrels of dried skim milk and 500 bales of used clothing. No wheat, dry whole milk or shoes were sent into the Communist-held area. At the same time, a population of similar size and needs in the Kuomintang-held area of North Kiangsu received 20,000 tons of UNRRA relief supplies prior to April 30. The 20,000 tons included more than 3000 tons of flour (10 times as much as the figure sent to the Red area); more than 2000 tons of wheat; more than 6000 cases of evaporated milk (as compared with 700 cases); more than 3000 cases of dry whole milk; 267 barrels of dry skim milk (compared with 70); nearly 6000 bales of used clothing (as compared with 500 bales for the same number of people in the Red areas); and 750 bales of used shoes (compared with no bales).

Now whereas these figures indicate that *some* discrimination was made against the people in the Red areas, in spite of Dr. Koo's denial, it may be argued that the need of the people "on the other side" was not half as great as of those to the south of the dividing line, where there are also a considerable number of refugees from the Red area.

Need Great

UNRRA personnel visiting the former territory insist that the extent of need in that area is great and aid should be extended immediately. These reports influenced the allocation to some extent and a second shipment of emergency food supplies was dispatched on May 24. This shipment was stopped by military order. Moreover, no relief supplies have gone across since the aforementioned date.

If the figures and facts presented above do not convince one that the distribution of UNRRA supplies has been partial, it is imperative that explanation is given and figures presented to disparage these, instead of saying, as did Dr. Koo, that "investigation showed that more food had gone to the Communist areas along the Yellow River than any comparable sections." Abstract and unsupported statements will in no manner depreciate the validity of cold figures.

Political Refugees

The question of whether political refugees were to be granted aid through CNRRA instead of depending on the government they espouse, is likewise a very moot point and one brought into the limelight by developments in North Kiangsu.

The organization in Chinkiang of the so-called North Kiangsu Refugees Association, in which Social Affairs Minister Ku Cheng-kong took active part, raised the question of distribution of some 5000 tons of flour to the members of the Association.

The inaugural meeting was attended by high ranking personages from Nanking, Shanghai and Chinkiang, including Minister Ku, who promised UNRRA flour to the refugees, although the final decision rested with CNRRA. Minister Ku, placing the goal at 500,000 bags and funds to be collected for the association, declared that if the regional office of CNRRA would not come across with the goods, Dr. T. F. Tsiang and UNRRA would be approached directly. It should be mentioned, however, that UNRRA officials were not invited to the inaugural meeting of the "refugees" and the body that is in charge of supervising the distribution of its supplies had to content itself with learning of the activities of the Association through the medium of the press.

Flour Given Out

Following these announcements events developed with lightning like rapidity. In the space of a few days the distribution of flour was organized by the Association which established a Relief Station in Chinkiang and registered refugees with the aid of pao chia members. The pao chia heads submitted lists of persons eligible for flour distribution and tickets were handed out to the "refugees." CNRRA had no control over the distribution, which was handled by the Association itself.

On the first day of the distribution the "refugees" appeared in line before the depots, wearing expensive clothing, sporting gold bracelets and jewelry and accompanied by coolies to haul away the flour. No people of the refugee category were seen either on the first or second day.

Refugees Interviewed

A number of people standing in line waiting for the flour were approached by UNRRA representatives to establish their status. Strange things materialized. The first woman, especially well dressed and looking prosperous, said that she left the Red Area about a year ago and in Chinkiang had married a police sergeant, a resident of Chinkiang. She was now in the act of collecting relief flour for the sergeant's family

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give the nation its place of leadership in world affairs.

It is popular these days for American commentators and preachers to shout that we are embarking on uncharted seas. This phrase is particularly popular when the subject of atomic fission is discussed. Whereas it is true enough, it is nothing new. Every country through history has operated into the unknown, for a merciful Deity has not saddled his troubled constituents with foreknowledge.

What is new and terrible today is that the American people are embarking into the unknown without the consoling beacons of ancient faith. Our heritage has carried us successfully thus far. But now we are encompassed with new phenomena outside of any past experience. The future is unpredictable.

Stanley C. Larson

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of seven persons, on the grounds that she had lived in Hwaiyin. The woman received four and a half bags of good UNRRA flour.

Another woman was the widow of a Chinkiang merchant and wore a silk dress and gold jewelry. She had tickets for flour on the strength of tthe fact that her aged mother's home was located in Hwaiyin. She herself was not living with her mother and declared she was no refugee from across the river. One man impressed upon his interviewers that he came from an important family and had a relative who was a high official in Yangchow. Another relative is a high commander of the Three People's Principles Youth Corps. He used to be a big business man in Hwaiyin but owing to circumstances beyond his control had to do business in Chinkiang. A number of "North River Refugees" receiving flour declared that they operated bread shops in the city.

Poor Get Flour

The above occurred on June 28. In the beginning of July flour was being distributed to the needy refugees. Since every recipient of flour had to bring his own container, these poor people came around the distribution depots begging for money to buy bags for their flour. This fact was in direct contrast with the initial "refugees" who arrived escorted by coolies and bearing newly laundered bags. Thus, the first people to get flour recommended by the pao chia were the wealthy people; the refugees came later.

Visits to a number of shelters housing considerable numbers of ragged and dirty individuals revealed that these had not even been registered with the Association for flour distribution.

Up In Arms

The Shun Pao report on June 19 to the effect that "North Kiangsu Refugees in Soochow Want to Organize Armed Corps," differs somewhat in tenor from headlines appearing in Chinkiang papers. "North Kiangsu refugees TRY to get home in arms!" and "Appeal for 200,000 guns which have been confiscated by the Government," and similar slogans are featured in the local press. This unadulterated propaganda is supplemented by action: refugees are divided into regiments, suppled with arms and trained. Street signs and posters are evident in Chinkiang informing the refugee youths where to register for this military training. One of the registration points is the notorious Central Bureau of Investigation and Statistics.

If these military preparations and the training and "forming the minds" of the North Kiangsu Refugees are coupled with the fact that 20,000 tons of relief supplies were sent to the non-Communist areas of this region, one will have a disquieting picture of the developments in the sphere of the so-called "North "Kiangsu Refugee" area.

Patrol Skirmishes In Kiangsu Ballyhooed Into Offensives

By A REVIEW CORRESPONDENT.

FOR the past two or three weeks the Shanghai papers have been giving their best space to news of fighting on the North Kiangsu front. By far the greater part of this news has come from Central Government sources in Nanking. It is fair, indeed, to say that the Central Government version has blanketed out other versions in this area almost completely.

The tendency of the Central Government story has been to indicate that Shanghai and Nanking are (or were) seriously threatened by the North Kiangsu Communists. At one time or another Nanking has reported heavy Communist attacks on the Central government bastions of Haimen, Nantung, Taihsing, Taichow, Yangchow and Luho, which lie just north of the Yangtze and serve as outposts for the two big delta cities.

Communist headquarters in Nanking and Shanghai have replied that these reports at best are much exaggerated. They have charged that they are propaganda deliberately aimed at creating a state of mind here and abroad that will justify a forthcoming Central Government drive on the New Fourth Army in North Kiangsu. The public has had no way of checking on this matter. Foreign reporters in Nanking have not been allowed to go to the front. I have heard of no instance of independent Chinese reporters going there either.

Skirmishes, Not Drives

I may be able to contribute slightly to this discussion, since I was in Yangchow, and north of there on the Grand Canal, last week. Yangchow has not figured as prominently in the Nanking reports as some of the other cities—such as Taihsing and Luho, for instance. Yet during the few days I was in that area at least two Communist drives on the city were reported from Nanking. I can say with certainty—from personal observation and from conversations with many Central Government, Communist and neutral bystanders in the neighborhood—that these reports were exaggerations at the very least. At least one of them was probably based on a small patrol skirmish that occurred in no man's land on the Canal. The rest was apparently pure dream stuff. The frontier was quiet and peaceful all the time I was there, though it is true that both sides seemed ready for trouble.

A traveler who goes up the Canal from Yangchow to Shaopo finds it hard to see how the former city can regard itself as threatened. Yangchow is a walled city of about 100,000 population. The walls are in good condition, and the Japanese in their long sojourn there did a thorough job of trimming them off with pillboxes and blockhouses. There are supplementary fortifications like these on the wall's angles, on the gates, and often on the stretches between. There is also a system of pillboxes and blockhouses running for some distance out into the country. The city is closely watched, arriving travelers are searched, and the gates are closed well before dark.

Garrison Well-Equipped

Yangchow is defended by the old 25th Army under General Huang Pai-tao. This makes a good big garrison of what look like pretty fair Central Government troops. They are not among the new American-trained outfits, but their condition and equipment rank high by old Chinese Army standards. Most of their equipment is evidently Japanese. They carry Japanese rifles and wear Japanese helmets and bits of Japanese uniforms. I have been told by neutral foreign observers that they have Japanese artillery, armored cars and even tanks. They are also supported by Kuomintang planes. P-51s fly over in pairs several times a day.

Shaopo, the outlying Communist town across the front, seems skimpy after the powerhouse look of Yangchow. Along the Central Government stretch of the Canal there are a good number of Japanese fortifications. Communist territory did not inherit any of these, however, and the Communists have had to rely on what they could make themselves. You see very few works until you get just below Shaopo. Then there are some simple, hastily-built earth-and-masonry emplacements, along with a few other similarly crude obstacles. Shaopo has no wall.

4th Guerrilla Army

New Fourth soldiers that I saw along the canal and in the towns looked rugged and determined, but they were lightly armed. I didn't see enough of them to make my observations worth much, but neutral foreigners who have spent some time in Communist North Kiangsu tell me that my impressions are typical. They say the New Fourth Army there is very much a guerrilla outfit, generally armed with rifles, grenades and an occasional machine gun.

In view of the above facts it seems likely that the Communists on the Yangchow sector have the well-known disadvantages of guerrilla troops who are faced by positional warfare. According to experts like Mao Tse-tung, these disadvantages have always cost the Chinese Communists a great deal when positional warfare has been forced on them. Yangchow is such a bastion that the front there seems committed to positional warfare. In such warfare Yangchow looks very good against Shaopo.

What can the Communists do to Yangchow at the moment? They can't storm it and they presumably can't besiege it with the Central

Government in command of the air. They will have to get up mighty early to surprise it in view of all the precautions the Kuomintang is taking there. The present show of force in Yangchow seems to bar the possibility of a political offensive.

KMT Yelling "Wolf!"

In fact the odds have favored Yangchow ever since the Central Government beat the Communists to it last November. In January Shaopo was almost knocked off, and was just saved by the issuance of the cease-fire order. Central Government troops had held part of the town for two days when the order was issued.

All the above facts seem to show that the Nanking scare talk about Yangchow at least is pretty much what the Communists say it is. It's too bad that no more is known about the true situation on the rest of the Kiangsu front—whether the same degree of exaggeration exists in reports from there as from Yangchow.

It seems worth while mention another phase of the North Kiangsu scare that fits well into the general picture. This is the charge from Nanking that the Communists there have an air force of 100 or 200 planes. This is an impossible story for an outsider to check through personal observation. It may be that there are still some grounded Japanese planes rusting their hearts out here and there in North Kiangsu. But it's plain to the eye of anyone who goes there that the North Kiangsu communists are a peasant outfit backed by a peasant economy.

No Red Planes Up

It is hard to see where in that background they can find the pilots, mechanics, fuel and lubricants needed for a modern air force. The Central Government can't even support an air force out of its own much more highly developed resources, but has to have American help in every step. Chou En-lai seems to be on the level when he says there is no Communist air force. Certainly no planes come up to meet the P-51s that buzz the Grand Canal every day.

A report that President Truman had given Generalissimo Chiang a helicopter as a present, was doubted by White House aides. The Presidential Press Secretary declared: I don't think the President has any helicopters to give away."

Police Take Law Into Own Hands, Suspend Paper Summarily

By GILBERT H. MYERS JR.

THE illegal suspenion of the liberal **Wen Hui Pao** by the Shanghai Municipal Police is undoubtedly a very important piece of news, particularly from the journalistic point of view. Strangely enough, very few newspapers in Shanghai have editorially commented on it. Among the few editorials so far printed, the **Shanghai Evening Post's** entitled "Police Violation of Law" (July 19) seems to be the most outspoken. The reticence on the part of the local press is mysterious. It means either that the sense of justice is no longer an existing virtue or that there is the assumption that but for the **Post's** American nationality the English-language daily would have been dealt with no less mercilessly than its ill-fated contemporary.

Demand Names

One salient point in the **Wen Hui Pao** case seems to have escaped attention. It is that when the police representative demanded the names and addresses of the writers of the two "letters to the editor" with the assurance that if these were disclosed no action whatsoever would be taken against the **Wen Hui Pao**, the Editor-in-Chief told him that these could be disclosed only to a competent Court of Law, implying it would be free for the Police to take whatever **legal** action they deemed necessary. Instead of bringing up the Court, the Police took the law into their own hands. The action was in my opinion as illegal as it was stupid and as stupid as it was illegal.

No Instructions

As can be gathered from news reports, the Police were not in this matter acting upon instructions from the Shanghai Municipal Government which alone can issue orders to the Municipal Police. They were, as a matter of fact, acting upon instructions from the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters, which have no authority over the Municipal Police. Mayor Wu's position is indeed a delicate one. On the one hand, he cannot very well afford to ignore the fact that one of his immediate subordinates—the Commissioner of Police—has taken orders from the Garrison Headquarters. On the other, he is only too familiar with the curious fact that all over China —in Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Chungking, Chengtu, Peiping, Tientsin, Lanchow, Foochow, Canton, etc., etc.—the Municipal Police, willy-nilly, simply has to take orders from the local Garrison Headquarters. It would be interesting to watch how Mayor Wu is to get out of the delicate position.

A Trick

It was nothing short of a trick that the Shanghai Municipal Police declared that in ordering the one-week suspension of the **Wen Hui Pao** they were obeying orders of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters. Had they declared that they were acting upon the Shanghai Municipal Government's instructions or had they declared that they were acting of their own accord, the **Wen Hui Pao** would have sued them in the Shanghai District Court. They knew, of course, that theirs would be an indefensible case. It was not long ago that the Shanghai Municipal Police filed a lbiel case against the **Wen Hui Pao**.. The lawsuit was later withdrawn by the Police when (I believe) they had come to realize that the Court were above considerations of "official prestige." The experience they got in the other case made them more "clever" in the present case. They knew that the Garrison Headquarters were outside the jurisdiction of the Court and that the **Wen Hui Pao**, though wronged, would be unable to have the wrong redressed.

One Person

Another odd thing in the **Wen Hui Pao** incident is that the Commissioner of Police of the Shanghai Municipal Government and the Garrison Commander of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters are one and the same person. It follows therefore that General Hsuan Tieh-wu as the Garrison Commander ordered General Husan Tieh-wu as the Commissioner of Police to carry out the one-week suspension. Well, where should Mayor Wu—the immediate superior of General Hsuan the Commissioner of Police—come in? If someday the Mayor's order to the Commissioner of Police conflicts with the Garrison Commander's to his separate being as the Commissioner of Police, what will happen? I am afraid it will be the Garrison Commander's that will prevail.

Encroachment

The Garrison Headquarters encroach not only upon the Shanghai Municipal Government but also upon the Shanghai District Court. The

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scandalous "rice loan case", for instance, is being tried in camera by these Headquarters whereas, according to the Chief Procurator and many a competent lawyer, it is one the Shanghai District Court alone is empowered to deal with—empowered not by any administrative order but by law. On June 25, the internationally known **Ta Kung Pao** said in its leading article that since the rice officials and rice merchants involved were all civilians there seemed to be no justification for the application of "military law" by the Garrison Headquarters. The paper added that it was common knowledge that no administrative order could change law—not even the Generalissimo's "personal order." But the **Ta Kung Pao** editorial has fallen on deaf ears. Whereas the case was half in the hands of the Court and half in the hands of the Headquarters, it is one about which the former no longer has any voice. The Headquarters have violated the law. Yet nobody is able to do anything about it because the violation is based on the Generalissimo's "personal order."

Not Long Ago

It was not very long ago that Generalissimo Chiang declared at the PPC that only the Court and the Police (at the request of the Court) could arrest civilians. If, as is generally believed, the Generalissimo meant what he said the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters—a purely military organization—can neither arrest nor try civilians, especially where a competent Court of Law is functioning.

Since I have just had occasion to quote the **Ta Kung Pao**, I recall that in 1942, when the end of the war was not yet in sight, the paper was forced to suspend publication for three days because it had published an editorial highly critical of the Central Government. The Government meant to punish the **Ta Kung Pao**. In fact it helped the paper to increase its circulation. For, after the paper resumed publication, thousands of people wrote to Chungking (where the paper was then published) to subscribe to it. Similarly, the Shanghai Municipal Police will have helped the **Wen Hui Pao** to increase its already growing circulation.

Seven Days

The **Ta Kung Pao** got a three-day suspension; the **Wen Hui Pao** got a seven-day suspension. The **Ta Kung Pao** got the suspension in wartime Chungking; the **Wen Hui Pao** got the suspension in peace-time Shanghai. The **Ta Kung Pao** got the suspension because of an editorial critical of the Central Government; the **Wen Hui Pao** got the suspension because of two "letters to the editor" one criticizing the Nanking Police and the other the Shanghai Police.

The above comparison shows clearly how dangerous it is if the Police can take the law into their own hands without molestation. China, to defend her reputation as a law-abiding country, must do everything possible to remove such irregularities that are incompatible with a democratic nation.

Shiploads Of American Goods Pouring Into Tientsin

By S. E. SHIFRIN

Tientsin, July 20.

SLOWLY, but with an ever-quickening velocity, import goods are flowing into Tientsin. Shipload after shipload, mainly of American goods, is being brought in as a commercial proposition. Tientsin is still much behind Shanghai in getting luxury items, but they are coming up—ladies' handbags made of plastics, and men's neckties priced at US$6 and up, can be seen in many shopwindows. Most recent arrivals in the food group have been macaroni, dried fruit, tomato paste, various brands of coffee and breakfast cereals.

Importers of these items are complaining of stagnation in their turnover. The reason—Tientsin's foreign communities have been reduced in number to a fraction of their pre-Pacific war strength. Well over 500 foreigners plus the detachment of French Colonial Infantry have gone home. Nearly 200 Germans have been repatriated, reducing the ranks of cash customers. The large Japanese segment of the population —sometimes consuming some foreign-style goods—is nearly gone and the repatriation is expected to be completed this month. Many importers here have not followed the trend attentively and are still toeing the old line. They are forgetting that they now will have to cater mainly to Chinese tastes—a thing many are totally unaccustomed to—especially the novice "mail order" schools.

Saturation Point Seen

Tientsin prices for imported luxuries are still much higher than in Shanghai, but undoubtedly this will soon right itself with various commodity markets reaching saturation point as new shipments come in. A peculiar situation prevails on the cigarette front where Shanghai brands can still compete with the imported article, such as Camels—legitimately imported stock selling at CN$11,000 (about US$4) per carton. At such prices Shanghai cigarettes can still compete on the price, if not on the quality, level. Recently an advertising campaign for "Yellow Leaf" cigarettes, in an effort to sell as much as possible, gave no address of local distributors but instead the Shanghai telegraphic address of the tobacco company. This may have been the first attempt in Tientsin to attract wholesalers through street posters. It looks like Shanghai tobacco factories —which had it all their own way during the war—cannot meet the competition of popular nationally-advertised brands of U.S. cigarettes in the Shanghai market, but must look elsewhere—and the area is ever narrowing.

Also making for a lower price trend is the huge volume of imported items brought from Shanghai by various speculators in person, as well as by the crews of coastal steamers. Suffering no pilferage loss, paying neither freight nor insurance, these Shanghailanders seem to think the time has come to return the visits of Tientsinites who carried goods from Tientsin and vice versa during the price turmoil of the war years. Many have miscalculated and were forced to sell nearly at a loss—the result of ignorance of Tientsin market conditions.

Clipper Days Recalled

Most of the old-established business houses here—British: Jardines, Butterfield & Swire; American: Andersen Meyer; Frazar, and others are back in business and have already or are shortly moving to their old premises, recently vacated by the U.S. Marine Corps. The first British-owned department store to reopen here was Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., which resumed July 1. With more import cargo expected to come in, Chinese are reluctant to buy and the wholesale trend for imported goods is generally down—standard goods as well as luxuries. In some lines conditions are similar to those that caused the famous China Clipper races during the last century: the firm getting the first shipment gets the best price.

The curio shops here that have sprouted like mushrooms after a shower and were doing exceedingly well catering to Marine trade late last year are in the doldrums now. The new Marine replacements are not veterans of Iwojima and Okinawa—hungry for everything and with accumulated pay to spend. Prices of some items in the curio trade have gone down a bit, but this does not seem to help matters. For many foreigners here the Marine Corps is not only a customer but primarily the only guarantee of normalcy in the cities of Peiping and Tientsin—twin islets still surrounded by a rural sea. Every indication, real or fancied, of the Marines staying on here—like pickling of cucumbers by the PX's or the replacement of the present Armed Forces Radio Station installation here by a five times more powerful unit—is of interest to many.

Volunteer Corps Planned

The Municipal Government at the moment seems to be sponsoring a self-defense corps—20,000 strong. Volunteers are to be recruited mainly among staff members of business firms here. The "draftees" will be given military training and political indoctrination. Their official head is Mayor Chang Ting-ngao of this city.

The student movement, which early in June seemed to be full of promise, has suffered a very grave

setback. Seems the Da Jen students' victory was no victory after all. Recently, reportedly due to the difficulties which the college has experienced in registering with the proper authorities, the Da Jen students decided to dissolve their self-governing committee and leave the Shueh Lien (學聯)—Tientsin's Student Union. This new development may seriously hamper student union activities for, as is only natural, Da Jen students—only collegians in the organization—spark-plugged the whole union. An interesting sidelight—after the alleged passive opposition of the municipality to the students' union collection drive for needy teachers—was the recently reported sponsoring of a "Help the Teachers" campaign by Mayor Chang jointly with the Commissioner of Police, and the heads of the Bureaus of Educatoin and Social Affairs.

Prices Now In CNC

Compared with six months ago, prices for most things are about the same. The only differences in price-tags is the switch from F.R.B. to C.N.C.—a fivefold increase. More goods from abroad have come in. There are now hardly any Japanese to be seen around buying "the best" for their children while awaiting repatriation. On street corners Marines are no longer attracted by fake Samurai swords, which have practically disappeared from sight. The Hai-Ho Conservancy Board is now in a better position—several days ago work was resumed by workmen after release of four of their number detained by the police for nearly three weeks following the beating up of Director Hsu due to what was reported to have been a wage dispute. Contrary to all expectations the "Exchange" booths are still where they were and Tientsin has its black market rate for greenbacks which fluctuates daily.

Harvest prospects seem to be very promising this year but whether the wheat will reach Tientsinites still depends on forces and factors beyond control. Despite an appearance of change the theme song of Tientsin realities has not changed—it is still a narrow market, and an island among rural districts and so it will remain unless and until China becomes one whole again or until Tientsin is linked-up again with the rural areas—its natural hinterland.

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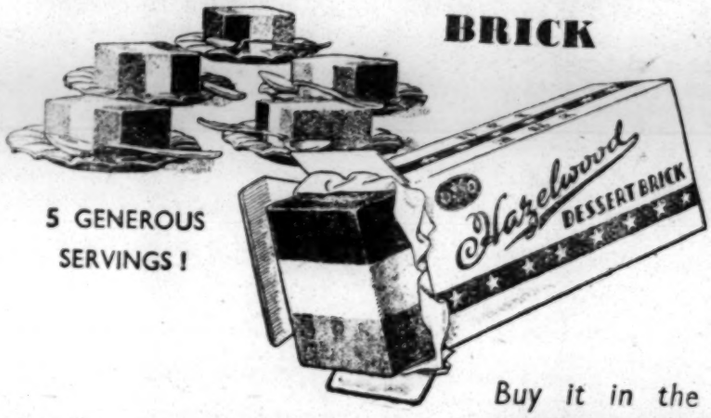

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Kunming Killings May Herald Reign Of Terror In China

By PETER S. WANG

(An unconfirmed report which arrived from Kunming just before press time stated that one Youg Jwu-an, a former attache to Governor Lung Yun, and several former members of the detective squad of the Yunnan Police Administration had been arrested by the Yunnan Garrison Headquarters and charged with responsibility for the murder of Li Kung-pu and Wen I-to. —Ed.)

Kunming, July 20.

THE rank and file throughout China are wondering uneasily just now whether a reign of terror is to sweep the country after the murder here of two Democratic League leaders allegedly by secret servicemen. The first of these ominous shots was fired on July 11, when Li Kung-pu, one of the foremost members of the Democratic League's central committee, was killed.

On that fateful day Li thought it a perfect evening to take his wife to a movie. After the show they as usual took a bus for home. They got off at the Ching Yun Street stop and at 9.55 p.m. were attempting to cross the intersection leading to Pei Men Street when Li suddenly fell to the pavement. Mrs. Li heard a noise, thought it was a nearby bus tire that had blown out, and started to remind her husband to be a little more careful. But she soon found that Li was lying in a pool of blood. She immediately cried, "Murderer! Help!"

"They Finally Got Me!"

With the aid of pedestrians and a number of Yunnan University students, the murderer, Li Chen-nien, was arrested in front of the Third Police Station at Ching Yun Street. Meanwhile, the Democratic League leader was taken to the Yunnan University hospital, where he was given emergency treatment. The doctors found that the bullet entered his back on the left side and came out of his abdomen. His intestines were pierced at three points, which caused him to bleed so much that by 5.20 the next morning he was beyond all possible help and died. Just before he passed away Li said, "They did not succeed in killing me at Chiao Chan Ko (Chungking.) They finally got me this time."

The Kuomintang papers in Kunming reported that Li Chen-nien was only a suspect, not the murderer. However, he was taken to the Yunnan Garrison Headquarters by five jeeploads of armed soldiers because it was a "special and complicated case," not at the disposal of the police. The garrison headquarters was reported to be investigating the case.

Special Meeting Called

This, of course, is generally interpreted here as a mere pretext. Other papers and periodicals reported that this was only the first of a series of planned assassinations, aimed at eliminating a number of Democratic League members and those suspected of pro-Communist sentiments, being carried out by the reactionary cliques of the Kuomintang. On the other hand, before Li was killed a number of periodicals of these reactionaries, including the Sin Chung Kuo Weekly and Chen Lun Weekly, charged that Li Kung-pu was a Communist who planned to start a Communist rebellion in Yunnan soon.

After the death of Li, among other things the Democratic League did was hold a special meeting at the Yunnan University, where Mrs. Li was asked to make a report on her husband's death. Among many who were present was Professor Wen Yi-to, another leading member of the Democratic League. The meeting over, Wen and his son, Yi-ho, started for home on foot. A secret serviceman followed them. At Wen Lin Street, a stone's throw from the Southwest Associate University campus, they were stopped and shot at by three other secret servicemen. Wen was hit in the head in three places while a fourth bullet lodged in his chest. His son was hit five times. They were immediately taken to the Yunnan University hospital, but Wen died shortly afterwards. His son, suffering from a shattered thigh, is in a critical condition.

Situation Tense

As soon as they had fired their pistols, the four assassins boarded a waiting jeep and disappeared. The police summoned to the spot found four American-made Browning cartridge cases. So far none of the culprits has been traced although the Executive Yuan and the Generalissimo, in response to public outcry, have ordered the police and garrison authorities to have the murderers arrested within a week.

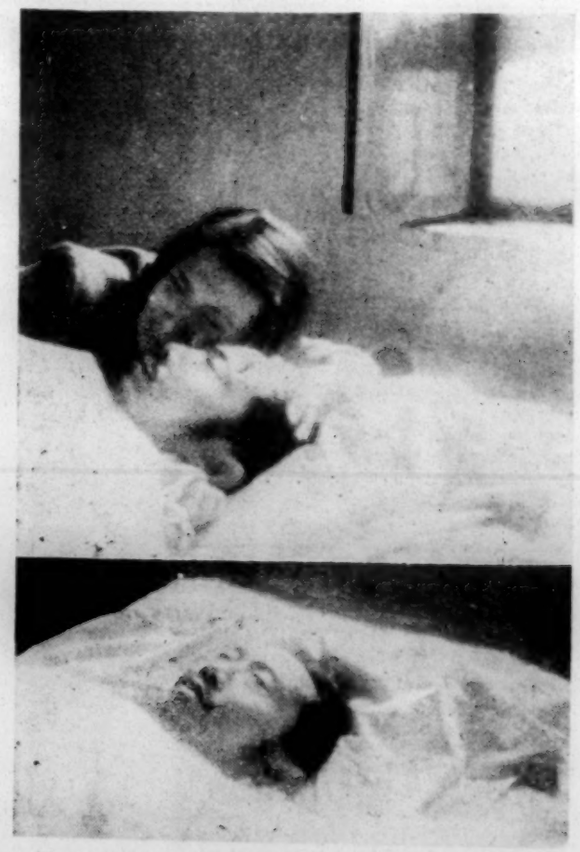
Meanwhile, the people in Kunming and elsewhere continued to live in a tense atmosphere, expecting that anything might happen to anybody at any moment. The Yunnan Garrison Headquarters, following the second shooting, forbade citizens to listen to their radios after midnight. At night, police men now are armed with modern American pistols while M.P.'s frequently patrol the streets. A number of bookstores were ordered to sell no books on Communism nor anything dealing with the Democratic League. A newspaper was given a stern warning because the paper carried a critical editorial on the assassination of Li Kung-pu.

Beaten Up In Chungking

The people cannot but help thinking that the Li and Wen cases are part of the chain of terrorist incidents recorded in the past year—the shooting of students in Kunming last December, the beating of liberal leaders and audience at two meetings at the beginning of this year when the Political Consultative Council was inaugurated, and similar incidents at Peiping, Nantung, Sian, Hsiakwan and Hsuchow. Li Kung-pu was severely injured in the head in the incident at Chungking.

Li Kung-pu, 45, was born in Chinkiang, Kiangsu. After graduating from one of Shanghai's universities, he went to Reed College in the United States with his friends' help, and specialized in education. He was best known as one of the "Seven Gentlemen" who were arrested for urging the government to fight the Japanese instead of the Communists, shortly before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war. When the war broke out he became a faculty member of the National Revolution University at Taiyuan, Shansi, and also

LI KUNG-PU



The body of Li Kung-pu, who was killed in Kunming last week by assassin's bullets, is shown above after it was brought home by friends. The widow of the Democratic League leader is shown in the top picture.

represented the National Salvation Association there.

Later he organized anti-Japanese educational corps and traveled extensively. After Pearl Harbor he took to publishing and other cultural activities. A year ago he was the right hand man of Tao Hsing-chih of the University of the Society. He took over the Democratic League's Kunming headquarters in May last year.

Wen Students' Favorite

Professor Wen Yi-to of the Southwest Associate University, Kunming, graduated from Tsing Hua University, Peking, and Columbia University in the United States. He was a poet, specialized in the Chinese classics, and was an ardent promoter of modern Chinese literature. Among his many literary works, "Dead Water," a novel, was the most widely read and appreciated. To add to his meager professor's salary he used to carve seals after school hours, and often worked far into the night. He had very little to do with politics until very recently and was warmly hailed by students for his speeches on democracy.

He became a member of the Democratic League in 1944 and was made a member of the League's central committee, which was responsible for the party's propaganda and youth movement. At the time of his assassination he was still a poor man. He is survived by a widow and three sons.

Good US Trade Outlook In Near East Countries

THE Near East is attracting the attention of American business as never before, reported the Wall Street Journal recently.

American oil companies and airlines are expanding their investments. The Export-Import Bank is negotiating loans with several Near Eastern countries, and the State Department is seeking commercial agreements with others.

Interest is not all one-way. A Syrian textile firm, for example, recently bought US$5,000,000 worth of American machinery, while Lebanon has sent agents to purchase a million dollars of machinery for a dairy plant and a factory to manufacture razor blades. Near Eastern businessmen are seeking agencies for everything from American-made toilet paper and sun glasses to refrigerators and trucks.

American investors, however, are reluctant to set up factories in Near Eastern countries to convert semi-finished goods into finished products. The journal learned that three main reasons account for this reluctance: political uncertainty resulting from Russian penetration in the north, Arab-Jew controversies in Palestine and native nationalist movements; local restrictive legislation; and most important, the fact that the majority of the countries are tied legally or indirectly to the British pound sterling area.

Friends Mourn Death Of Julean Arnold

CHINESE and American residents were shocked and grieved this week over the news of Julean Arnold's death in a seven-floor fall from his Washington Hotel. A former U.S. Consul-General in Hankow and later U.S. Commercial Attache in China, Mr. Arnold was one of the most respected and wideiy-known Americans in the Far East.

With little information besides a brief press agency dispatch reporting that in a note to his wife Mr. Arnold said he was depressed over conditions in Manchuria, friends in Shanghai were bewildered. An earler report saying that he was discouraged because of enforced idleness was also discounted by friends who were well aware of his strenuous efforts to improve and promote Chinese-American relations since his retirement in 1940.

One of the earliest boosters of China, Mr. Arnold had devoted the last five years to various types of promotional work intended to increase both trade and understanding between China and America. He was the author of many books and pamphlets and a prime mover in such organizations as the China-American Council of Commerce and Industry. He was instrumental in persuading the Berkeley, California, Chamber of Commerce to issue a roster of "Old China Hands," those Americans who formerly lived in China but who are now resident in America.

Some weeks ago we wrote to Mr. Arnold, asking for a statement to be published in the Review. By an odd coincidence it arrived last week and, because of its extreme timeliness and good common sense logic, was published as an editorial last Saturday, the day before he died.

Entitled "Back Up Or Blow Up," Mr. Arnold's statement outlined the bright future prospects for mutually profitable trade between China and America, but cautioned China that she had a hard road ahead if she deserved. Indicating that although wished to achieve the prosperity she always an optimist and booster, he was still a realist, Mr. Arnold concluded:

"The sooner the thinking Chinese in their country take the artificial respiration out of their post-war recovery and put their country back on economic levels consistent with the realities of the situation, the sooner will China be prepared to resume its program of industrialization and modernization so well begun prior to the war and so disastrously short-circuited with what has been transpiring during the past year. The Chinese have it within them to start their country on the road to an era of progress and prosperity which can set the whole world agog in the tremendous volumes of international trade which will flow in its wake. But will they do it?"

The U.S. Treasury last week estimated that foreign assets in America now total US$20,307,000,000. This is more than double the 1939 figure.

Wen Hui Pao Resumes Publication

WEN Hui Pao, ordered suspended for one week by the Shanghai Municipal Police, resumed publication Thursday, July 25. The police ordered the suspension on the ground that the paper refused to divulge the names of two letters, signed respectively by "A Group Of Policemen" and "A Police Inspector," which the paper published earlier. The letter by "A Group Of Policemen" expressed regret that police officers at the scene of the Hsiakwan Incident failed to do their part as servants of the people. The other complained about deductions of salaries for their uniforms.

Aerial Traffic Jams

Wide as the world is, yet airline officials are getting more worried about aerial traffic jams.

They are already in evidence at big American city airports and will get worse. Great airports like La-Guardia Field already "groan and strain" to handle landings and take-offs when the weather isn't perfect. Right now about 470 planes fly for the United States' scheduled airlines, and before long there will be 1200. Mushrooming into being since the war, more than 300 independent planes now carry passengers on non-scheduled flights. All this plus the host of private planes now natching in numerous factories adds up to a prospective bee-swarm concentration of aircraft, practical airmen predict.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mme. Sun Calls For Coalition, Peace

THE essence of the demands voiced by various sections of the Chinese public in the last month or two was stressed and reiterated by Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the Father of the Chinese Republic, when she this week issued a statement on the political situation in this country.

"The coalition government must be set up immediately," Madame Sun stated bluntly, elaborating that this government must not be brought into life solely by delegates appointed by the Kuomintang. Every party and political group must elect its own representatives. She demanded a democratic constitution which would guarantee the Chinese people their inalienable freedoms, "not in any way contingent upon the whims of a few who seek to control (the country)."

True Meaning

Madame Sun explained the true meaning of Dr. Sun's Three People's Principles, with especial emphasis on the People's Livelihood, which is expressed in Sun Yat-sen's slogan: "Land to those who till." She pointed to the assertion of the CNRRA director who said that there was no famine in the Communist areas and explained this as arising from the fact that in these areas Dr. Sun's program was fulfilled and the land given to the tillers.

Dr. Sun's widow attacked both American and Chinese reactionaries for attempting to incite not only China's civil war, but to start a world conflagration by drawing the United States into the civil war. She drew the conclusion that U.S. forces should withdraw from China and all aid cease until the democratization of the country.

Civil War On

Madame Sun declared that the civil war, although undeclared, had already begun. Reports from the "fronts" tended to corroborate this statement, in particular the news of fighting in North Kiangsu, which at one time, according to government sources, threatened to engulf both Nanking and Shanghai.

Basing their actions on reports that the Reds had launched a fierce "offensive" in the direction of Nanking, authorities in that city announced their intention to build pillboxes and other fortifications around the city to strengthen its defenses, "just in case." Competent neutral observers in North Kiangsu discounted this "Red offensive" threat to Nanking, stating that they had seen no concentration of Communist troops, much less the inception of a large-scale offensive.

No Threat

Following a week of "severe fighting" on the banks of the Yangtze, government spokesmen declared that the "front" had moved northward away from the river as result of Kuomintang victories. The fighting which began last week on the Hupeh-Hunan border likewise ended in a victory for the Kuomintang forces, who claimed to have routed a considerable Communist force.

There were no peace parleys to speak of. Generalissimo Chiang is still in Kuling, while Communist negotiator Chou En-lai divided his time between Shanghai and Nanking, and Gen. Marshall between Nanking and Kuling.

Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart, after presenting his credentials to President Chiang at Kuling, left for Nanking, where he conferred with Gen. Marshall.

British Headquarters In Jerusalem Blasted

Violence in Palestine was climaxed this week by a terrific explosion of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, British Army Headquarters, and the offices of the Palestine Government, which wrecked the building and brought the death toll to more than 90 persons buried under the debris. The explosion is said to have been caused by the planting of milk cans by eight young men who came dressed as Arabs, but allegedly spoke Hebrew.

Jews Horrified

The Jewish Agency was "horrified" at the bombing and denounced the "desperadoes". Responsible Jewish sources declared that the blast could be attributed to the work of either the Irgun Zvai Zoumi or the Stern organization. The Agency statement said that the executive of the organization and the National Jewish Council deplored this "dastardly attack by the gang of desperadoes who shed the innocent blood of government officers and other citizens, British, Jewish and Arab."

Cabinet Meets

The British Foreign Office was "perturbed" and the cabinet met at 10 Downing Street to discuss the situation in Palestine as the result of the blast. Certain quarters in London intimated that the bombing "destroyed all possibility for early implementation of the recent proposals to admit 100,000 Jews into Palestine."

A Reuter's report declared that a warning of the explosion was given by phone 15 minutes before the blast. An anonymous call phoned twice saying: "Your building will be blown up...." The alarm was raised and the Jerusalem sirens went into action simultaneously with the explosion.

Crops Ruined As Dike Crumbles

A considerable acreage of fertile land and ripening crops were submerged this week when the rain-swollen Yellow River at Kweisui, in Western Suiyuan Province, burst through a 24-mile section of the dikes washing out bridges and many homes.

The districts described by United Press as being inundated are Linho, Paotow, Kweisui and Sahsien and the situation was declared dangerous.

The Central News Agency alleged that the breaking of the dike came as the result of the Communist destroying dikes along the Pai River, southeast of Paoting, some 100 miles southwest of Peiping. The whole area was turned into a lake, the Agency declared.

Heavy rains in the region during the past week had already destroyed large sections of the Peiping-Kupeikow Railway and the Peiping-Suiyuan railway in government-held areas and northwest of Peiping.

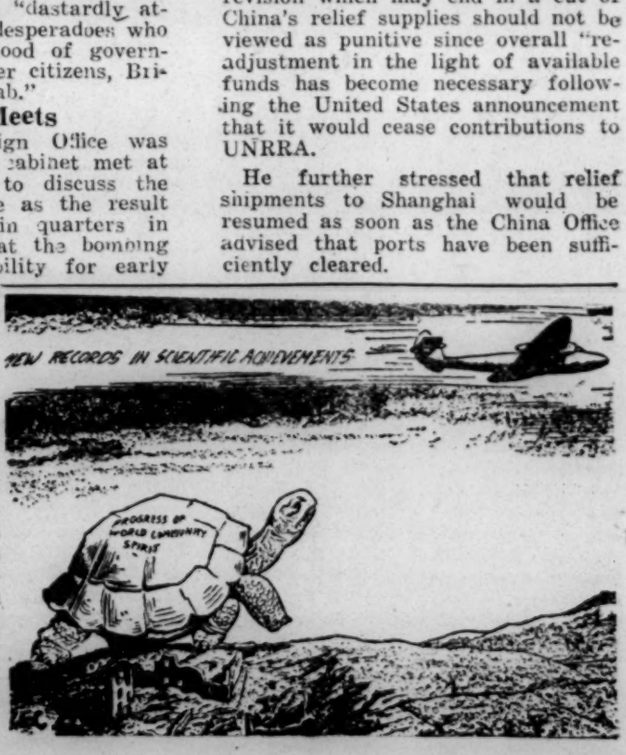
UNRRA Goods To China May Be Cut

IN view of the possibility of a revision of the entire UNRRA program of supplies allocation, China's share of relief may be cut by US$27,000,000, an UNRRA spokesman in Washington declared this week. He said that the recent hike in United States home prices necessitated the revision of the entire relief program.

The Geneva meeting of UNRRA representatives, to be attended by Director-General Fiorello LaGuardia, may discuss this revision of the allocation program.

The Spokesman insisted that this revision which may end in a cut of China's relief supplies should not be viewed as punitive since overall "readjustment in the light of available funds has become necessary following the United States announcement that it would cease contributions to UNRRA.

He further stressed that relief shipments to Shanghai would be resumed as soon as the China Office advised that ports have been sufficiently cleared.



Agreement Reached On Yellow River Works

NOT only was complete agreement reached in the recent conversations between Dr. T. F. Tsiang, CNRRA Director General and Communist General Chou En-lai, on the question of the Yellow River Conservancy project, but it was arranged that a Communist liaision officer, Wu Yun-fu, will remain in Shanghai to maintain contact.

Pertaining to the closure of the dikes it was agreed that during the high water period, expected to continue until early September, efforts are to be focussed on the preservation of the established installations at the Huayuankou project. Effective closure work can be started about mid-September and material and transport will be prepared in advance to complete the work by the end of the year.

A total relief fund of CNC$15,600,000,000 will be obtained from the Central Government to aid the rural squatters on the old river bed during the August-November period. This sum will be used to procure supplies, jointly by CNRRA and the Communists.

Discussion of future relief work in the Communist areas led to the proposal of establishing more special offices for relief work in the Communist areas, in addition to the recently set up offices at Chefoo and Hotze in Shantung. Dr. Tsiang declared that a special investigating commission should be organized on which UNRRA, CNRRA and Communist representatives will serve.

Earlier in the week, Chou En-lai, Oliver J. Todd, head of the Yellow River dike project, and H. B. Price, UNRRA Official, flew to Kaifeng in Honan Province, to determine the possible results of the final closure of the main breach in the dikes.

T. K. Ho Accused Of Collaboration

DURING a session of the PPC Standing Committee, a member of the body accused Shanghai Municipal Government Secretary-General T. K. Ho of having collaborated with the Japanese during their ascendency here, and asked for a government investigation of his activities. T. K. Ho resolutely denied having ever worked or collaborated with the enemy or the puppets during his association with the Shanghai Municipal Council since 1931.

Ho declared that he worked with the former SMC since 1931 and has testimonals to prove his integrity. He continued his services in the SMC during the occupation of Shanghai by the Japanese, together with their American and British colleagues, and the Nanking bogus government never appointed him to hold any post. Ho said he worked with the SMC while it remained neutral and until the puppets took it over.

Ho said that he tendered his resignation as soon as he heard that Chen Kung-po was about to take over the International Settlement and refused proposals of Wang Ching-wei officials for collaboration.

Pertaining to an accustion that he issued orders to revise text-books here, Ho declared that he only endorsed a letter issued by the Chairman of the SMC, in his capacity as Deputy Secretary of the Council. He never issued the order or authorized book revision, Ho stated.

On the other hand the accuser declared that he has photographic proof of Ho's collaboration. The resolution adopted by the PPC committee urged the immediate arrest of T.K. Ho.

Rumors circulating to the effect that Ho had rendered his resignation following these attacks were denied by Ho who said that he would continue on the job as heretofore, inspite of the unfounded attacks.

Rumors Of U.S. Arms Ban Unconfirmed

AS the undeclared war on a number of Chinese civil war fronts developed rumors began to circulate that American military assistance would be cut off to the Central Government, the United Press reported from Washington. Presidential Press Secretary Charles C. Ross, when asked about the possibility of such an action on the part of the American Government, said that he had heard nothing to that effect.

American public interest was seen to be revived by the recent developments in China and the political statement of Madame Sun Yat-sen, who had not spoken on political matters since the New Fourth Army incident.

Certain quarters were of the opinion that the Central Government drive to finish the Communists in North China may cost it the support of the United States. Pessimism over Chinese affairs was said to be increasing daily, although some people were inclined to deprecate the reports that General Marshall's peace mission was doomed.

Bolivia Revolution Ends In Four Days

One of those lightning like coups d'etat for which South America long has been famous was last week staged in Bolivia and resulted in the assassination of President Gilbert Villarroel and the setting up of a new government. Four days of bloody fighting resulted in the death and wounding of 2000 people, including the shooting of Col. Julio Pinto, Acting Foreign Minister in the old government and the wounding of Army Chief of Staff Francisco Farrero.

The fifth day of the uprising saw the leaders of the revolt in full control of the government and promising the immediate restoration of civil liberties.

As news came in after the chaos settled down and military leaders fled to the hills to escape angry mobs, a new government was formed and is said to consist of university professors, students, labor union groups, and including the head of the La Paz Superior Court.

The first official act of the government was to call for national unity and the restoration of civil liberties abrogated during the Villarroel regime. All political prisoners were promised freedom and an invitation was extended to political exiles to come back and help restore the country.

The new government is said to have set in motion preparations for what is described as democratic general elections.

Electric and telephone service disrupted for several days was restored and the capital La Paz, returned to normal.

Celebration Costs High: Gin At $1.25 A Shot

"CELEBRATION costs come high here. A tiny thimbleful of gin costs US$1.25. A bottle of American beer is about 75 cents. A pack of U.S. cigarettes is 50 cents. The cheapest drink in town is vodka (the Russian influence). It sells for 15 cents and burns all the way down.

"The situation is so complicated and there is so much duplicity, or seeming duplicity, that it takes time to unravel it and get an intelligent understanding of what goes on. This is one country where it is extremely dangerous to jump at conclusions. Anything can happen and often does."

That, you may be very surprised to know, is how life in Teheran, Iran, today appears to World Report's representative, a recent visitor to the Persian capital.

'BULL OF THE PAMPAS

Russell in The Los Angeles Times

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

AMERICAN papers this week centered their attention on Byrnes' report on the Paris Conference, Nisei soldiers, events in Japan and the problem of raising the entrance requirements for college examinations.

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NISEI

The fighting record of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry, in connection with its arrival and parade in New York, was reiterated by the Philadelphia Record. "We hope their victory over prejudice will be as permanent as their victory over the enemy. These Americans have proved their right to be treated as Americans," the Record declared.

The Washington Post wrote on the same subject: "They have proved conclusively, if any further proof were needed, that loyalty is not a matter of color or ancestral origin. Their accomplishments are also a credit to the type of enlightened leadership that saw and utilized their capabilities. The Nisei have earned their race the right to be judged as individuals rather than as a group."

Among the other papers, the New York Herald-Tribune added its "salute" to the Nisei fighting unit.

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JAPAN

The Des Moines Register discussed the results of the Allied occupation of Japan under the title "Are the Japanese Learning—or Just Obeying?" The paper pointed out that it was a good sign when the Japanese were docile while being disarmed after defeat, but their docility and passivity towards their government, their obedience in this case becomes an obstacle. The paper pointed out that democracy is based upon the "respect for the potential worth of every human individual." The editorial declared that the Japanese who have accepted all authority unquestioningly, which is a mixture of patriotism, religion, family pride and economic concentration, must change those views if democracy is to be achieved.

The New York Post commented on the length of the American occupation of Japan. Congressmen visiting Japan declared that General MacArthur did not expect the Allies to get out of Japan for possibly 100 years. He was of the opinion that military rule should be succeeded after 10 years by possibly 50 or 100 years of civilian rule. "That opens up an appalling prospect," the Post declared. "Rendering Japan harmless should not take more than a year or so. But transforming her into a composite of all the Allied nations—that is a real undertaking, appearing a little fantastic. The Japanese should be allowed to achieve democracy in their own way. They have not done anything to deserve a hundred years of our best efforts."

The Minneapolis (Minnesota) Tribune, commented on reports of the efforts of the Yoshida cabinet in Japan to salvage the "trappings of imperial rule which only a few months ago had been given up for lost." The State Minister in charge of constitutional revision sees no "great harm" in the peerage system. The Tribune commented: "Intervention seems clearly called for if the long-range interests of the Japanese people are to be served."

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COLLEGES

The Dallas (Texas) News declared that the limiting of higher education to those with proved superior aptitudes has certain points in its favor—yet, pursued to the extreme, a limitation of higher education to an intellectual elite could have damaging effect.

"The great need in the world is not finer specialists, more expert technicians or an intellectual aristocracy. The greatest need is raising the level of human relationships. The masses must learn to live amicably, to think sanely, to know right from wrong, to be discriminating in judgment, to persevere in an ideal. What happened at Hiroshima is illustrative. It was a triumph of knowledge. But something far deeper than technical know-how, something more than an intellectual elite will be needed to preserve this thing called civilization."

The Washington Post, said that the raising of entrance requirements, unfortunate as this is, will have one value if the higher standards of scholarship now being set up are maintained. The editorial pointed out that in the past many who have attended college have not made the most of their opportunities, and that many did not attend college truly seeking higher education. The paper concluded: "Today a new evaluation of college life is needed. The nation can no longer afford to prolong the adolescence of its youth. With a growing movement to lower the voting age and push youth into public responsibility, colleges will have to operate a little more on the "life is real, life is earnest" pattern."

The New York Herald-Tribune discussed the "school for delinquent parents" which has been in existence in San Francisco for three years. Judges felt that the routine of fining and imprisoning youthful offenders "was a generally futile process unless supplemented by a program to get at the source of the trouble." The Tribune said that judges may order parents whose children are brought to court to attend a series of classes. At these classes, informal lectures develop the philosophy of parental responsibility for the childrens' habits and morals. This is a sensible approach, the Tribune declared, to an age-old problem.

Professors Seek Refuge In US Kunming Consulate

A protest lodged with the Generalissimo by the Democratic League, over recent murders and kidnapping of Democratic Leaguers in Kunming and Peiping, and the revelation that 11 members of the DL in Kunming had sought and obtained sanctuary from the American Consul General, were the result of what appeared to be a round-up of active proponents of China's democratizaton. A State Department official declared that these 11 professors would be asked to leave only after "adequate" official measures have been taken to assure their safety.

The incident led Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to state that it was unfortunate that after all unequal treaties were canceled, Chinese citizens had to seek refugee in a foreign consular building thus stressing the inadequacy of China's progress on the way to independence.

Investigation Promised

The United States Embassy at Nanking which had taken up the matter with the Foreign Office was promised that an investigation would be undertaken.

The protest submitted by the DL to Secretary-General of the PCC declared that the League had never faltered in its struggle for peace and democracy through peaceful means and it is a dismal fact that the League is menaced by assassinations and murders. The statement also asked whether the Government is intending to send all parties underground to work for revolution through violence.

Lo Lung-chi, league spokesman, declared at a press conference at Nanking that the present Chinese Government "does not deserve the support of the people because it is unable to maintain public order and peace." He also said that many more DL leaders, including himself, were on the assassination blacklist.

No Army, No Guns

When asked why he considered the attacks were leveled at the DL, Lo said that "most probably because we have no army or firearms."

Among the demands presented to the Generalissimo were the immediate investigation by a representative committee of inquiry which is to proceed to Kunming so as to report its findings to the people, the open trial of criminals in the case, the discharge and punishment of local officials "who neglected their responsibility and the immediate abolition of all "gestapos."

Lo declared that until the murders are settled satisfactorily, the League would find it awkward to participate in Government reorganization discussions. "We want the government reorganized—on the basis of PCC resolutions," Lo declared.

GBS Rebukes "Sightseers"

Aged George Bernard Shaw, with a postcard reply, rebuked two Indian students in London who had requested an interview. Britain, he wrote, is "crowded with Hindu students and American soldiers all of whom would like to see me, just as they would like to see a giant panda."

Rising U.S. Prices Attract Imports

Sharp price increases in the United States, resulting from the lifting of the OPA, have caused the internal devaluation of the U.S. dollar equivalent to the hike in the general commodity index which rose from 202.1 on June 30, to 240.5 by mid-July. These rising prices make attractive the sending of foreign goods to the United States. Thus, foreign nations whose currencies today are generally highly overvalued in terms of the U.S. dollar and which have relatively higher prices, will be enabled to compete with domestic American goods. The attraction of foreign goods will at the same time mean the accumulation of U.S. currency in foreign countries.

U.S.$ Reserves

Until these foreign countries have accumulated sufficient quantities of U.S. dollars to be able to purchase American products, they must either still further upgrade their currencies or ask for loans from the United States.

The action of the Canadian and Swedish governments in raising the exchange rate vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar in connection with the hike of American commodity prices is not to be considered as an international trend, but rather as exceptions. In other nations prices have climbed higher than that in the United States since 1939, and financial experts point out that American prices are only now reaching levels passed long ago by most countries. The rise in U.S. prices will result in a fairer adjustment of the official dollar exchange rate in the present process.

Stabilizer

High prices in the U.S.—if remaining steady—will act as a stabilizer on the international currency situation and world trade.

Experts believe that low depression prices would be injurious to world trade—an occurrence similar to the one witnessed in the thirties, when U.S. foreign buying was strongly reduced and the competitive advantage of U.S. goods greatly exaggerated.

Those who have the present inflationary trend on their minds, experts point out, should remember that the U.S. dollar will still be tied to gold at U.S.$35 an ounce. At that rate dollars will be supplied to settle trade balances and will be offered at that rate to buy and sell gold.

No Reduction

No official reduction of the gold value is considered, and if anything, the price of gold might be lowered, thereby raising the value of the dollar.

Other measures contemplated by the Administration, such as raising interest rates on loans to securities dealers and brokers, the partial redemption of the national debt, coupled with an effort to balance the budget, all tend to show that wartime money inflation is at an end and that the dollar is not to be weakened as a currency.

What Chinese Papers Say . . .

THE assassination of two leaders of the Social Democratic League this week was the subject of comment by the majority of the local newspapers. The Chung Yang Jih Pao declared that these murders were certainly not accidental, but must have been planned. They were aimed merely at disturbing peace and order so as to increase the Government's difficulties. At the same time, they were designed also to lay the blame on the Government, so that the people's confidence in the Government would be greatly reduced.

If such inhuman acts as the Kunming assassinations really were instigated by a certain political party so as to create trouble for the Government and to extend the rebellion, then that party has wilfully made itself the public enemy of the people throughout the country. The Government should certainly do its best to apprehend the assassins in order to find out the true facts of the cases, concluded the Kuomintang organ.

The Kuomintang Ho Ping Jih Pao declared that the Li Kung-po and Wen I-to murders have been considered by everybody as disgraceful, that the Government authorities have been exceedingly angered and have ordered that the cases be thoroughly investigated. The Chinese Communists have time and again asserted that these murders were perpetrated by the controlling group in the Kuomintang. The Kuomintang is a political party which has the characteristics of a great nation and so will not argue with the Communists on this matter. But we would like to ask the Chinese Communists: What is the factual basis of their accusation? They should not accuse others of having killed people without any evidence.

The Ho Ping Jih Pao further declared that even more strange has been the behavior of Chou En-lai, Communist representative in Nanking. He publicly declared that Kuomintang Minister of Organization Chen Li-fu came to Shanghai recently to strengthen the organization of the secret police and to make preparations for new political assassinations. We have never heard of Minister Chen taking charge of the secret police and making preparations to kill people, Chow was at least trying to create a new terrorism. Of course, this was going beyond the scope of political struggle.

Other papers joined in condemning the shameful acts of lawlessness. The Chiao Sheng Pao pointed out that this situation cannot be tolerated in any civilized state and the local authorities should be held responsible for such unlawful acts. The Chung Hwa Shih Pao urged the government to keep its promise by giving full protection to the lives of the people as well as to the freedom of the people. Other papers with Leftist leanings are outspoken in condemning the Kuomintang as responsible for the Kunming murders.

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POLITICS

With the intensification of military operations in North Kiangsu and other areas, the political situation in China is definitely very bad. The assassination of Professors Li and Wen in Kunming and the one-sided decision of the Government to hold the National Assembly in Nanking on November 12—a move strongly opposed by the Communist Party—all add to the present difficult position, which the new American Ambassador to China, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart may find difficult to solve. Commenting on this situation, the Kuomintang controlled Shun Pao wrote: "These last few days the situation in China has developed to a stage where some change has become inevitable. The general situation certainly does not permit of any further procrastination."

The Shun Pao continued: "Fundamentally, the only possible way of achieving peace in China is to nationalize the armed forces and to democratize politics. We must first ask the National Government to take the initiative as soon as possible in implementing the resolutions passed by the Political Consultative Conference as far as its functions and authority permit. From now on, the five important resolutions adopted by the Political Consultative Conference in January last should serve as the Government's guiding principles in trying to solve political problems."

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PEACE CONFERENCE

The 21-nation peace conference scheduled to open July 29 is an important event which will decide the situation in Europe as well as that in the entire world, wrote the Chung Yang Jih Pao. If the peace treaties growing out of this conference can represent the principles of international justice, they will be able to remove the gloom which prevails in the world today. On the other hand, if the peace conference merely serves as an occasion for the great Powers to wrangle over their respective rights, then nobody will be able to guarantee that the unfortunate history of the past will not repeat itself.

So far as China is concerned, she undoubtedly hopes that the peace conference will be able to accomplish its task smoothly. With regard to the peace treaties, Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh has emphasized two points: (1) All disputes regarding territory should be settled according to the principle of nationalism, and (2) the peace to be granted to the former enemy nations by the United Nations must include no provisions that are unnecessary and that have dangerous possibilities.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The Indonesian Ministry of Defense has lodged a formal protest with Allied Headquarters in Batavia against the bombing by allied planes of Indonesian docks and ships, the Netherlands News Agency reported. The protest also noted that allied planes did not keep to the routes designated when evacuation of internees was agreed upon.

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The House of Representatives passed and sent the U.S. Senate a bill authoring the State Department to spend US$-19,000,000 during the next 12 months for cultural relations and supply other nations with United States information. This Bill likewise provides for interchange of students, scientists and other cultural leaders between the U.S. and other nations.

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Twelve MP companies of the Philippine Army equipped with mortars, armored cars and heavy machineguns, were reported to have clashed in a stiff battle with more than 400 Hukbalahaps, some 35 miles northwest of Manila. This was one of a series of clashes which have already cost hundreds of lives, AP reported.

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Foreign newspapermen requesting permission of the Government to visit the battlefield in North Kiangsu Province, were told that for reasons of safety of the correspondents no permission would be granted, Reuter's reported last week.

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Foreigners as well as Chinese in Tientsin will have to undergo two weeks' "self-protection training" in the near future. A Self-Defense corps has been formed by Mayor Chang Ting-ngao to train the population to defend itself and assist the police force in times of need.

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The Mukden Office of CNRRA reported last week that 10 cities in Manchuria are now in the grip of cholera which has thus far caused 270 deaths. In Mukden the cholera victims were estimated at 38 with 12 fatal issues. Forty-two cases were reported in Changchun with as many as 31 fatalities.

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Four defendants arraigned before the local District Court for causing injuries to and interferring with the freedom of several persons in the anti-civil war parade on June 23, received prison terms and two were ordered to pay civil damages.

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A large Chinese motor-powered schooner, laden with valuable cotton goods en route to Haiphong, was captured and 11 members of its crew slain by an unidentified vessel allegedly flying the French flag, the Central News reported. The schooner, flying the Chinese flag, was intercepted and machine-gunned by a twin-masted motorboat, flying the Tricolor. The Chinese Government has protested to the French authorities.

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More than 5000 Shanghai Jews in a mass meeting in Hongkew last week gathered to protest against the "gross injustice," violation of rights as well as the persecution and murder being committed by the British Government against the Jews in Palestine.

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Chien She, one of China's largest dredgers, taken away by the Japanese at the outbreak of the war, was returned last week to Shanghai. The delivery of the vessel was taken by Director T. K. Ting of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, representing the Chinese Government.

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The Sino-Soviet Cultural Association in Kunming was closed and searched by the Kunming City Government, the Kunming Police and the Garrison Commander's Headquarters on the pretext that the acting president of the association had written to the Civil Affairs department of the Yunnan Provincial Government declaring that the body has not functioned for some time and there was no further necessity for its remaining open. A number of Association staff members were arrested by the police.

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A ship flying the Panama flag is said to be on its way to Shanghai but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has given it no permission for entering Chinese ports. The ship is carrying petrol and coal.

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The Chinese National Airways corporation has decided to operate air lines to the South Seas and to extend its service to Manila and Singapore. Representatives of the Company will soon leave for Manila to negotiate this proposal.

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Shanghai still has some 1000 Germans after the departure of a large group of "undesirable" persons early this month. About 40 Germans are living in camps, the others being allowed to move freely around the city. Reports to the effect that the remaining Germans are to leave by the end of the month are incorrect, the Sin Yieh Pao reported.

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The seven Marines reported kidnaped by Communists were said to have been freed and handed over to the special team of the Peiping Executive Headquarters sent to the area to negotiate for their release, a high Chinese Government source declared. Marine Headquarters at Tientsin were unable to confirm this report.

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The Vatican news service declared this week that the mission of Moslem and Christian Arabs which arrived in Rome recently will seek the Pope's intercession in the Palestine problem, AP reported.

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Egypt has requested the United Nations General Assembly to consider the demand by her and other Arab countries calling Britain to end the present Palestine situation and install a new regime. The nations joining with Egypt in this request are Syria, Transjordan, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, the Lebanon and Yemen.

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The House of representatives this week approved the compromise Office of Price Administration Bill, over which debate has been continued since the expiry of the original wartime OPA on June 30.

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The United States is considering reducing American reparation shipments from Germany to Russia to offset the "Soviet industrial stripping of Manchuria" which Edwin Pauley, U.S. Reparations Ambassador, estimated has set back the 900,000,000 people of Eastern Asia a full generation. He said that he did not believe the cutting of reparation shipments would violate the Potsdam agreement.

Importers Complain Of Difficulties

THE abnormal situation in China and to a certain extent the rise in prices in the United States have recently prompted local importers to complain of serious difficulties they have to overcome in order to get foreign goods, the Ta Kung Pao reported this week.

Among the more serious snags is the practice by foreign manufacturers or importers to withhold the sending of ordered supplies either owing to goods shortages or their inability to deliver the goods at all. This has been especially discouraging since July 1, and many disputes have arisen.

Low Demand

The decreasing purchasing power in China as a whole, has seriously crippled demand and importers find it increasingly difficult to sell their goods. The influx of imported goods has likewise caused a heavy slump on the local market, causing considerable losses to importers.

Loss and damage to large quantities of imported goods on the wharves at times comes to 20 or even 30 percent of the total value of goods imported. When imported goods fail to arrive, the importers who obtained their currency from government banks must return it only to be forced to buy the exchange all over again after the goods finally arrive. The difference in the buying and selling rates causes heavy losses to importers.

A considerable number of the 500 importers working at present will have to close down business, the paper concluded.

Chinese Tea Exports

CHINESE tea experts have sent representatives to petition the government in Nanking to postpone the return of a tea loan granted some time ago and to extend another loan to the extent of CNC$10,-000,000,000.

The merchants likewise intend to ask the Central Trust to buy Chinese tea for export to the Soviet Union in exchange for Soviet products. They expect to send to Shanghai for the Central Trust 15,-000 cases of Chimen tea.

Bowler's Dozen Strikes

At the 43rd American Bowling Congrees in Buffalo, N.Y., recently, Leo D. Rollick, 34, of the Llo-Da-Mar team from Santa Monica, Cal., was both "good and lucky." He was the star of the 62-day meet. He rolled 193, 279 and 265 to cop the singles and placed second with 2052 in the all-events contest. He sent Llo-Da-Mar into first place among the five-man teams with a pinfall of 3023, climaxing sensational bowling with 12 straight strikes for a magic 300, the first perfect tournament string since 1941 and the 10th in ABC's 43-year history.

Who's Who in China

FENG YU-CHEN, journalist; born at Changshu, Kiangsu, March 13, 1905; graduate of Hangchow Christian College and the Central Institute for the Training of Political Workers; secretary of Nanking Special Party Headquarters and sectional chief, Political Department, Nationalist Army, 1927; acting chief, Political Department, 30th Division, 10th Army Corps, Nationalist Army, 1928; joined *Central News Agency* as correspondent and editor, September, 1928; assigned to Shanghai to cover Japan's undeclared war in 1932; appointed chief, News Department, Nanking Head Office, *Central News Agency*, the same year and concurrently secretary, Ministry of Justice; accommpanied Dr. Lo Wen-kan, then Minister of Justice, on investigation tour to Sinkiang, being first Chinese newspaperman to visit that border province, 1933; member of Sinkiang Reconstruction Planning Committee under Executive Yuan and chairman of communications section of said committee; first Chinese newspaperman to cover Far Eastern Olympiad at Manila, May, 1934; concurrently director, Nanchang Branch, *Central News Agency*, 1934; commissioned by *Central News Agency* to Chungking and Chengtu in 1935 to supervise establishment of branch offices; first Chinese newspaperman to cover the 11th World Olympiad, Berlin, 1936; toured Europe to investigate newspaper progress in Soviet Russia, Italy, Switzerland, France; after Japanese capture of Shanghai, participated in the underground movement; concurrently special commissioner for Shanghai office, Central Publicity Department, 1939; returned to Chungking before outbreak of Pacific War; sent to Tunki, Anhwei in 1942 as director, Shanghai Branch, *Central News Agency*, and concurrently Publicity Commissioner, Southeastern provinces, Central Publicity Department; director, Anhwei Office, *Central Daily News;* supervised and directed underground movements in Southeastern provinces; after Japanese capitulation in August, 1945, returned to Shanghai as Special Representative, Central Publicity Department; publisher of *Central Daily News* and director of *Central News Agency;* preparatory member of the Shanghai Journalists' Association; councillor of Shanghai Provisional Council; author of "A Tour of Sinkiang," published by World Book Company, Shanghai; address: *Central News Agency*, 149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Feng Yu-chen
（馮有真）

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, indignant over the assassinations of two prominent Democratic Leaguers in Kunming, ordered the Kunming authorities to arrest the murderers within one week. Tang Tsung, the Police Director-General, has been sent by the Executive Yuan to conduct an investigation.

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NIKOLAI G. REDIN, Russian Naval Lieutenant, who was charged on one count of espionage and four of conspiracy, was acquitted last week by a federal jury.

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FIORELLO LAGUARDIA, Director-General of UNRRA, demanded of J. Franklin Ray, Acting UNRRA Director, China, the names of the 255 persons of UNRRA's Shanghai staff who dispatched a joint telegram to LaGuardia complaining of abuses and inefficiency in the distribution of relief supplies in China.

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CHEN LI-FU, Minister of Organization, who was said by Chou En-lai to have come to Shanghai to organize terroristic activities against democratic elements, charged the Communist leader with making false accusations "without the least foundation." Chen said that Chou "will have to face prosecution for making defamatory allegation," unless he publicly recants his wild statement."

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GENE TALMADGE, 61-year old advocate of white supremacy, last week was elected governor of Georgia for the fourth time, Although he trailed his Democratic primary opponent, James Carmichael, by 700,000 votes. This paradox, AP reports, is only possible in Georgia, where the winner is determined by a county unit majority.

* * *

CARSON CHANG, leader of the Democratic League, declared in Peiping last week that continuation without delay of the Nanking peace talks was imperative. He demanded the withholding of military support furthering the civil war "by a friendly country involved," and the settlement of military affairs by political means.

* * *

ELPIDO QUIRINO, Foreign Secretary of the Philippine Republic, said that formal representations are being prepared for requesting the cancellation of the treaty giving Great Britain administrative control over the Turtle Islands off Borneo. The Treaty was signed by Britain and the United States.

* * *

SUN CHUNG-YUAN, spokesman for the Peiping Democratic League, was kidnaped while walking with his sister on Nanshilize in Peiping, the Ta Kung Pao reported. He was dragged into a car which drove up to the sidewalk. The police declared that they knew nothing of the incident.

* * *

T. K. HO, secretary-general of the Shanghai Municipal Government, who was the target of collaboration charges last week, will remain at his post in spite of the attacks. He denied having tendered his resignation and declared his willingness to carry on as usual.

* * *

CHEN LI-FU, Minister of Organization, in an interview published by the Central Daily News, declared that the Communists are "like a man's appendix—some day it endangers (national) life and we must cut it off." The next day Mr. Chen denied having given this interview but added that he merely expressed his personal views to a friend.

* * *

CHU HSUEH-FAN, Chinese delegate to the World Confederation of Labor Unions which met in Moscow from June 22 to June 27, arrived in Shanghai aboard the m.v. Smolny from Vladivostok.

* * *

WANG SHIH-CHIEH, Foreign Minister, on the eve of his departure for Paris, declared in Nanking that China would support all proposals aimed at "strengthening the foundation of world peace." Realization of international justice, he said, was one of the conditions of the establishment of such order.

* * *

GEN. YEH CHIEN-YING, Communist Commissioner at the Executive Headquarters in Peiping, lodged a protest with the United States authorities against the infringement of China's sovereignty by U.S. Marines, Communist quarters in Nanking revealed this week. The Communists charged the Marines with having invaded their territory in Eastern Hopei, protected by seven United States' planes.

* * *

COL. LOUIS W. HASKELL, chief of staff of the American Branch of the Peiping Executive Headquarters and acting director of operations, left Peiping for the United States. He is not expected to return to Peiping.

* * *

JUDGE FRANCIS LIU, who recently resigned from the Chinese Military Court of the First Pacification Area Headquarters, will leave for the United States to accept a law lectureship in the Law School of Yale University.

* * *

FIELD MARSHAL BERNARD MONTGOMERY, Chief of the British General Staff, was summoned to 10 Downing Street to attend the British Cabinet meeting which considered the Palestine situation following the blowing up of the British Headquarters in Jerusalem.

* * *

JAMES F. BYRNES, United States Secretary of State, sent messages to the foreign ministers of Britain, Russia and France urging them to agree to the immediate publication of the already drafted texts of the European peace treaties.

* * *

SIR RALPH STEVENSON, British Ambassador Designate to China, told a press conference in Singapore that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek considered the future of Hongkong "a thing to be taken up in due course for discussion, but had said that there was no question of forcing the issue."

CORRECTION

In the June 22 issue of the Review in which the biographical sketch of Colonel Bintze T. Chang appeared, it was stated that Col. Chang was sub-editor of the Peking Daily News in 1909. Col. Chang was connected with the Peking Daily News in the year 1919, and not 1909 as the Review erroneously stated.

Local Markets Continue Quiet; Bond Speculators Treed

SHANGHAI markets during the week ending July 20 were quiet with few disturbing factors, including the extension of military operations in North Kiangsu, which was rumored to have threatened the safety of Nanking and Shanghai. However, as large quantities of gold have been sent here again from America and more are expected in the near future, the gold market remained steady, closing at $1,978,000. However, when the market opened this week the gold quotations dropped to $1,950,000 on July 22, showing the narrow margin of fluctuation and the general lack of interest in this market.

During the week the Central Bank of China sold only 291 gold bars, as against 855 the previous week, calling in $600,000,000 **fapi** notes. The price and the amount sold each day were:

July 15	 85	at $1,937,500
16	73	at $1,947,500
17	 46	at $1,940,000
18	 24	at $1,940,000
19	 28	at $1,957,500
20	 35	at $1,955,000

U.S. Notes Up

With the rise of gold, the price of American bank notes firmed up slightly during the period, closing at $2560 because of military news. However, investors and speculators were not much interested as they know the Government has the strength to maintain the official exchange rate and has no intention of changing it, despite repeated reports and rumors during the past three months. Although the Central Bank of China has sold large sums of foreign exchange during the past four months as the excess of imports over exports for the first five months of this year was $203,050,569,030 or approximately US$100,000,000, the Central Bank still is in a position to support the official rate.

The American bank note quotation firmed up a little more on July 22 when the Central Bank issued a new order cancelling its old instructions to the foreign exchange banks not to accept foreign currencies in payment of imports. According to the new order, importers may obtain foreign exchange by the payment of foreign currencies to the banks. This order apparently aims at absorbing the large sums of American bank notes in the local market as it is well known that many importers are using American bank notes to pay for imported goods which are not permitted by the authorities. The present order of the Central Bank is not expected to push up the price of American dollars to any appreciable extent as the importers cannot use American bank notes, British pounds sterling or any other foreign currency to import those goods which are considered as unnecessary and on which foreign exchange is not granted.

In the stock market, speculation was very active during the period under review. Quotations three times rose heavily only to drop back. Although quotations by the Saturday close were far higher than the previous week, many small operators were caught as they bought at high rates. Although some say that the stock market became active because of the decision to reopen the Shanghai Stock Exchange in August, many people are of the opinion that the wild fluctuations were caused by the activities of the so-called bureaucratic capitalists from Nanking, who were the largest operators in the market.

Stocks Advance

With Chinese stocks and shares up, foreign stocks also firmed up during the week. However, by Saturday, quotations dropped a little because of profit-taking liquidations Chinese operators hesitated to buy foreign stocks because of the report that the foreign companies have notified their shareholders to register their shares with the companies again as many shares were reported to have been lost or illegally taken away from the rightful owners during the war years. Many Chinese operators even started to sell their shares, fearing that foreign shares in their hands might be lost or stolen property. In this connection it must be noted that recent buyers of foreign stocks and shares of foreign companies have not as a rule transferred these shares to their own names.

As to government bonds, speculators continued to operate. Although the government is already redeeming these bonds at their face value of $100, the market price was as high as $700 or $800. Very little business, however, was reported. Most of the trading was short covering.

In the commodity market, rice remained the most important problem. Despite the efforts of the City Government, the situation continued bad. People still find it difficult to buy rice from the shops at the official price while the black market rate was $10,000 to $30,000 per picul higher. In the early part of the week, the City Government revised the official price to $64,000 per picul wholesale and $69,500 per picul retail. This represented actually a lowering of the price because of the large arrivals of rice from Szechuen, Kiangsi and foreign countries. The daily arrival of rice was estimated to exceed 10,000 piculs during the week.

Cottons Firm

The cotton market was active and firm because of the increased price of raw cotton in New York as well as the report that the American Government might ban the export of raw cotton. Cotton mills, including the China Texile Development Company, bought large quantities of raw cotton. Prices for cotton yarn increased also. Twin Horse 20's cotton increased to $1,500,000 per bale in the early part of the week when outport merchants started to buy. Later on, prices dropped when the outports stopped buying.

In the silk market, demand by exporters was small as the price of raw silk still was far too high for export. Indian merchants, however, bought small quantities of raw silk during the week. The optimism expressed by many exporters, following the general increase in commodity prices in New York, for the export of wood oil, tea, and raw silk, disappeared as prices of these commodities remained low in America. Meanwhile, production of these products in China has been increased of late.

Commodity Prices

The following table gives the quotations for some of the leading commodities in Shanghai:

	July 13	July 20
Gold Bar	$1,962,000	$1,978,000
US $ Note	2,555	2,560
Bond C	710	880
Wing On Textile	510	665
Ewo Cotton	7,700	10,400
Rice	65,000	65,000
Wheat flour	13,750	12,850
Peanut oil	61,000	67,500
20's Twin Horse Yarn	1,270,000	1,415,000
Raw Silk	2,600,000	2,600,000
Artificial Silk	1,700,000	1,760,000
Ruby Queen Cigarettes	11,900	12,700
Koo Ban soap	45,000	49,000
My Dear matches	670,000	670,000

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Sugar Output In China Short

CHINA'S annual sugar output in pre-war days fluctuated at around 1,200,000 tons, and whereas she could only produce some 400,000 tons she imported the balance from abroad.

With the sovereign and territorial rights of China extended over Taiwan Island, China should be self-sufficient in sugar output. Heavy damage inflicted to the sugar cane fields and refineries on the island indicates, however, that this goal will not be achieved for a number of years.

Output Low

In 1940 Taiwan produced 1,400,000 tons of sugar but the production of sugar in the current year is not expected to reach 80,000 tons. The output will be further reduced in the next year, since large quantities of sugar cane have to be reserved for plantation purposes. The production is expected to fall to 40,000 tons.

Present estimates show that Taiwan sugar production can be increased to 400,000 tons by 1948 and 750,000 tons by 1949. At this rate more than 1,000,000 tons can be produced in 1950, and the 1940 level may be reached by 1951.

Annual Output

Statistical reports covering a ten-year period show that annual production of sugar in China is distributed as follows: Szechuen—180,000 tons; Kwangtung and Kwangsi—190,000 tons; Fukien and Kiangsi—60,000 tons.

Industrial Improvement

TRADE Associations in Shanghai have sent a joint letter to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, proposing four points for the development of industry and commerce in this country in order to rectify the present situation. They requested that these suggestions be forwarded to the National Government:

The Banks of China must specialize each in one kind of financial business so as to strengthen China's financial structure.

Government banks should grant loans to industrial establishments immediately in order to save them from impending bankruptcy.

The enforcing of the export-import link system in order to encourage China's export trade. Special measures should be adopted to encourage exporters, such as low rate loans, export subsidy and exemption from export duty etc.

The organization of an investment company with a capital of US$2,000,000,000 of which one fourth will be subscribed by the people and the rest to be subscribed jointly by overseas Chinese and foreign friends. The Chinese frozen capital in the U.S. during the war amounting to US$300,000,000 be used for this purpose. The company will order machinery in the U.S. for the development of Chinese industry.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

More than CNC$2,000,000,000 worth of bristles were exported from Tientsin during the month of June, the Bureau of Commodity Testing in Tientsin reported. The largest quantity went to the United States—2254 cases or 1098.15 quintals. Five hundred cases were rejected because of poor quality.

* * *

A representative of SCAP arrived in Shanghai last week to discuss Sino-Japanese trade prospects. China may increase its export of salt to Japan to 50,000 tons per month and also her bran export to 6000 tons per month.

* * *

Almost one percent of the total returns from the sale of enemy property by the Government was paid to informers who led to the discovery of hidden property. The total revenue received by the Government from these sales came to CNC$30,000,000,000, the Shang Pao reported.

* * *

Business stagnation has forced additional commercial and industrial enterprises to cease functioning here. While no statistics are available, the latest firms to close down are the Yung Hwa Industrial Corporation, the Teh Chang Jen Wood Oil Company, the Ho Fung Tai Kee Hardware Company and the Min Sin Tobacco Company.

* * *

The sale of the first lot of Japanese silk to reach New York since the end of the war depressed the Chinese silk market considerably, according to the Shun Pao. While Chinese silk is quoted at US$9.00 per pound, the 5100 bales of Japanese silk imported into the United States were sold at US$8.18 per pound.

* * *

Reports received from the Bank of China in New York indicate that the price of bristles on the New York market has not changed. Hankow bristles were quoted at US$4.30 to US$4.40 per pound by sellers, while buyers offered only US$4.10 to US$4.15.

* * *

Hunan antimony reserves are to be developed jointly by the National Resources Commission, private antimony mine owners and American financial interests. Two American engineers with experience in antimony mining will be sent to Hunan for the initial survey.

* * *

Demand for caustic soda on the local market, coupled with the U.S. Government's ban on soda exports and the limited supply from Britain, has caused the price to rise here. Hongong prices range around HK$904 per drum. Prices in the United States are quoted at US$12.40 per 100 pounds. Meanwhile, the Shun Pao reports that a local development company is hoarding large quantities of caustic soda.

* * *

A relief transport section of the Chinese Shipowners Association has been formed to handle the transportation of UNRRA-CNRRA relief goods in lieu of foreign vessels. Vessels totaling about 20,000 tons will be placed at the disposal of the relief transport section, but should necessity arise the whole fleet of the Association may be commandeered, it was stated.

* * *

The Egyptian Cotton Mission here has contracted with Chinese spinners to ship 9000 bales of Egyptian cotton, 500 bales of which will be Ashmouni and the balance long-staple Karnak cotton, a dispatch from Alexandria says.

The Chinese Postal Administration is operating at a heavy loss, according to well-informed circles. The nation's Post Offices are said to be losing CNC$4,000,000,000 per month.

* * *

Large sums of foreign exchange have been remitted to China from abroad by overseas Chinese, according to the Bank of China. During the three months since the government promulgated its regulations on exchange, almost US$8,000,000 have been remitted from abroad. The largest sums came from New York. May saw more than CNC$6,700,000,000 worth of American dollars received.

* * *

A fine harvest is expected this autumn in Hunan, Fukien and Kwangsi according to the Ministry of Food. The provinces of Kiangsu and Anhwei are reported to have good autumn crops growing.

* * *

The Customs announced that relief goods imported by UNRRA are to be banned from export from this country, the Sin Wan Pao reported. A spokesman of UNRRA declared that unscrupulous merchants have begun to export wheat flour, which they purchased some time ago from UNRRA, to Siam and French Indo-China.

* * *

Tea merchants of Shanghai, represented by 12 leading dealers, will file a petition in Nanking for an export subsidy of CNC$300,000 for every picul of tea. In the petition the merchants intend to ask the authorities to arrange an exchange of Chinese tea for Soviet products, and also to arrange for the lifting of the ban on Chinese tea imports in many areas.

* * *

The price of real estate in the central district along Nanking Road, The Bund and Chung Cheng road is around 500 gold bars per mou or some CNC$1,000,000,000 at the present gold quotations. The price of land near the Wing On Store is just as high, if not higher, the Ta Kung Pao reported.

* * *

The Ministry of Economic Affairs will organize a Bureau for the Control of the Government operated commercial enterprises in an effort to adjust and control the efficiency of these enterprises. It is rumored that Yi Chung-yuan, at present secretary of the Executive Yuan, will head the Bureau.

* * *

Reports from Tientsin state that the import duty on foreign imports will be increased in order to protect the Chinese factories. The Ministry of Economic Affairs granted 210 factories in North China a loan of CNC$3,200,000,000. The largest sum received was CNC$200,000,000, granted to the Yung Li Chemical Factory.

* * *

American goods are reported to be prominent in Chungking. Plastic or glass hand bags are sold at CNC$120,000, while nylon stockings sell at CNC$200,000 a pair. The so-called Atomic Pen sells for CNC$80,000. American Sunkist oranges are sold at CNC$1400 per piece.

* * *

Permission may be granted to foreign vessels to navigate the Yangtze as far as Nanking and Hankow for the transportation of relief cargo as well as rice and government supplies for a period of six months, the Chien Hsien Jih Pao reported. These vessels, however, will not be allowed to carry other kinds of goods.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Undersea Warfare

SILVERSIDES *by Robert Trumbull. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York,* 1945, 217 *pp.*, US$2.50. *Reviewed by Alfred Lee.*

ALTHOUGH written in 1943, Silversides was not published until last year due to restrictions imposed by the U.S. Navy Department for reasons of military security. Dedicated "to the officers and men of the submarines, Pacific Fleet—with the sincere appreciation that is owed them by all Americans," Silversides is an exciting, detailed story of one of the fleet of outstandingly successful American submarines which accounted for more than 4,000,000 of the 8,900,000 tons of Japanese merchant shipping sunk or seriously damaged in the Pacific War, a little heralded feat which played no small part in toppling the once-ambitious Japanese Empire.

Silversides is a well-written, appealing tale of the officers and men of an American submarine which completed several highly-successful missions in Japanese waters. The Silversides was one of the first, if not the first, of the undersea raiders Uncle Sam sent right to the shores of Japan, on daring assignments of many weeks' duration. The author is careful not to reveal the exact length of time these new subs were able to operate away from their home bases, apparently without refuelling, but from the almost diary-like account of its adventures Trumbull has written, it is obvious that new "pig-boats" like the Silversides were able to operate on their own for periods ranging from two to three months.

The reader's reaction will be one of amazement, for the feats of the Silversides' captain, officers and crew were prodigious and, to be frank, exceeded only by their seemingly limitless luck. This is exemplified in their initial major exploit, the sinking of what must have been a Japanese submarine. When the enemy was sighted at dusk as the Silversides was cruising on the surface to recharge its huge batteries, Lt.-Commander Roy Davenport, the executive officer, who was on watch, ordered the Silversides swung to port, putting astern the periscope he had seen on his starboard bow.

It was a tense moment for the crew and they waited breathlessly for the Jap's torpedoes, which would have been heard even if wide. No such whirr came. The Silversides sped away at full speed, on the surface. Astern the Jap kept raising its periscope, the better to get a bead on the American sub. It also gave the Americans their target and the Silversides promptly fired the first torpedo of its career, down the middle of its own wake, right at the periscope astern. Suddenly the periscope disappeared, the Silversides shuddered as if its bottom had scraped a sandbar and then, still later, the men on the bridge heard a sharp explosion. They had hit the Nip, tiny tarpet though it must have been submerged in the failing light far astern.

The gallant captain and crew of the Silversides, superstitious as all seafaring men are, had two pot-bellied Buddhas along for luck, and they certainly needed the joss. Countless times there were mishaps involving just one or more of the crew. As many times more the entire ship was endangered, but the Silversides' luck held and she came through hails of depth charges, shells and bullets with a record of which her men have every reason to be proud. Not the least of her escapes was from one of her own torpedoes. On another occasion, "with a dangling torpedo with the warhead attached, a fuel and air leak, fire in the main generator, and Cream of Wheat in the main induction, it was decided to leave the area two days ahead of schedule...." —she did and lived to tell the tale which Trumbull has recorded so well. A war record of particular appeal to those in China who knew little or nothing of what actually was happening in the broad Pacific during the war years of 1942-45, Silversides should find many readers in this country.

Timely

SUN YAT-SEN, A PORTRAIT *by Stephen Chen and Robert Payne. Published by John Day Company, New York.* 242 *pp.* US$3.00. *Reviewed by Urii Sdobnikov.*

Being merely a portrait, this book cannot be considered the final and complete story of the life and works of Dr. Sun Yat-sen which can only be appraised and fully understood after history separates the wheat from the trash. The work itself is most timely, for it transports Dr. Sun into today when China is faced with a predicament best to be solved by a penetrating analysis of what his great principles stand for. The book gives Dr. Sun's ideas not in an abstract and remote form but clothes them in flesh and blood. For this reason the value of the book at the present time cannot be overestimated.

Not a portrait in the proper sense, but an active personage stands out in the book and one realizes the day-to-day struggle the Father of the Chinese Republic had to lead in order not only to be victorious but even to be understood. Reading of him today, in 1946, it is not difficult to imagine him acting towards the same purpose in our complex circumstances, using the same means and presenting the same arguments. For the situation is hardly changed—China's revolution goes on and democracy in China in Dr. Sun's time appears to have been within easier reach than today.

The portrait itself, viewed from the point of composition, has a number of failings. Blind spots arise when certain characteristics and beliefs attributed to the young Sun Yat-sen, disappear or fade away without leaving any perceptible trace in the character of the President of the Chinese Republic.

One of these, for example, is the religious sentiment of Dr. Sun, who embraced Christianity while still a young man and returned to China and overthrew the ancient gods in his native village. And while it is clear how Christianity helped Dr. Sun overcome and denounce the primitive gods and superstitions of his people, it is not altogether easy to understand how, in later years, his admiration for the Russian 1917 revolution and the French revolution could be reconciled with his Christian beliefs. His faith must have undergone some change as he studied the principles of revolution and although he said on his deathbed; "I am the messenger of God to help men to obtain equality and freedom," there is a great gap between the young Christian and the dying man. How much of a Christian Dr. Sun remained in his later life is not mentioned in the book and one is surprised to learn that he asserts his Christianity on his deathbed.

In spite of these minor failings the portrait as a whole presents a most vivid picture of the character, determination and life obsession of Sun Yat-sen. It is said to be presented from the Chinese point of view, probably owing to the participation of Stephen Chen in this work. While it is most difficult to determine what the Chinese "point of view" is, it can be said that as the portrait of a man who asserted that "The Universe belongs to all" it is a stirring account of how Sun Yat-sen struggled and gave his life to the end that this supreme principle might materialize.

Altogether, a stirring portrait of the man whose principles are presented dynamically, rather than embalmed and worshipped in a most religious and useless manner.

Bubble Gum Back

A Brooklyn store's announcement that bubble gum was back brought forth a block long cue of boys and girls, five deep. Some kids waited as long as six hours. One-cent sticks had been selling for five cents on the black market, which is comparable to prices being paid in Shanghai today for many items bearing the magical "Made in U.S.A." tag.

No-Difference Atoll

Washington PRO's for Joint Task Force No. 1 long ago wearied of answering questions raised by President Truman's postponement of the atom-bomb tests. Their stock answer, posted on the wall: "'It doesn't Bikini different Atoll."

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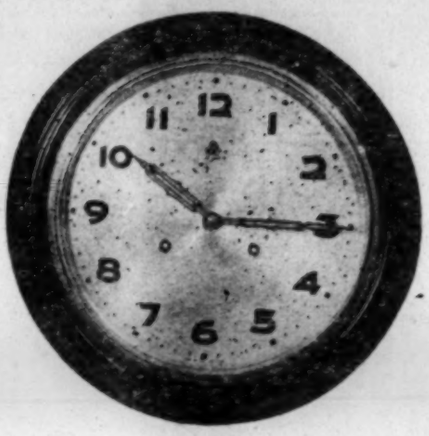

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54	52	2	4	6	58	8	10	車次 TRAIN NO.	53	51	3	5	1	57	7	9
4th Class	3rd Class	Tri. Exp.	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	4th Class	3rd Class	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	1,2 Tri. Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.
1.20	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	16.20	21.00	22.00	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.25	17.30	15.50	19.20	22.30	4.50	5.35	6.20
2.43	6.51		10.06	12.15		22.34		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D	11.50	15.51	14.50	18.05			4.28	
3.34	7.54	8.41	10.47	12.58	19.51	23.32	0.11	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	10.53	14.45	14.05	17.18	20.51	2.10	3.39	4.30
3.44	8.02	8.48	10.55	13.06	20.06	23.39	0.18	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A	10.45	14.37	13.57	17.11	20.43	1.50	3.32	4.23
4.53	9.14	9.36	11.43	14.03	21.21	0.35	1.11	A 無錫 WUSIH D	8.52	13.28	13.09	16.17	19.55	0.10	2.39	3.30
4.59	9.20	9.42	11.50	14.09	21.31	0.42	1.17	D 無錫 WUSIH A	8.46	13.22	13.03	16.11	19.48	23.57	2.32	3.24
6.07	10.56	10.31	12.47	15.08	22.43	1.40	2.18	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	7.38	11.45	12.13	15.10	19.01	22.45	1.42	2.35
6.30	11.07	10.41	12.57	15.18	23.03	1.50	2.28	D 常州 CHANGCHOW A	7.28	11.35	12.03	14.56	18.51	22.14	1.20	2.25
7.47	12 30		13.49	16.16	0.42	2.55	3.32	A 丹陽 TANYANG D	6.07	10.08	11.06	13.51		20.54	0.03	1.02
7.57	12.38		13.53	16.20	1.00	2.59	3.36	D 丹陽 TANYANG A	6.02	10.00	11.03	13.42		20.44	23.59	0.58
8.48	13.35	12.08	14.30	17.04	1.57	3.45	4.21	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	5.11	9.09	10.27	12.56	17.18	19.46	23.06	0.05
9.11	13.42	12.15	14.38	17.13	2.10	3.53	4.28	D 西站 WEST A	5.04	8.59	10.20	12.49	17.11	19.33	22.56	23.56
11.30	15.40	13.35	16.10	18.45	4.35	5.30	6.00	A 南京 NANKING D	2.50	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.50	17.00	21.00	22.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI 上海							
KUNSHAN 崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW 蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH 無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW 常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG 丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST 鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING 南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	41	25	車次 TRAIN NO.	42	24	68	26	22	62
1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Excur.	2,3,4 Class	4th Mixed	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Exc.	2,3,4 Class
6.45	7.50	8.10		14.50	16.40	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.05	13.30		18.00	20.00	22.35
7.04	8.06	8.36	9.36	15.15	16.59	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	12.47	13.14	16.55	17.45	19.46	22.16
7.47		9.38	11.12	16.17	17.51	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	11.42	12.28	15.31	16.58		21.12
7.52		9.43	11.45	16.22	17.56	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	11.37	12.23	15.21	16.53		21.07
9.00	9.50	11.14	13.53	17.53	19.20	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.06	11.16	13.20	15.45	18.01	19.37
9.10	9.58	11.23	14.08	18.03	19.30	D 嘉興 KASHING A	9.56	11.03	12.58	15.35	17.51	19.27
9.45		12.06	15.05	18.48	20.04	D 峽石 YEHZAH D	9.10	10.30	12.08	15.03		18.46
10.16		12.51	16.04	19.33	20.35	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D	8.22	9.43	11.02	14.29		17.57
10.21		12.56	16.20	19.38	20.40	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A	8.17	9.38	10.52	14.24		17.52
11.25	11.45	14.10	18.25	20.50	21.35	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.05	8.40	9.00	13.30	16.05	16.40

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING 嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH 峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG 長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	9,200.	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

京滬區鉄路管理局

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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